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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

December 31, 1919

\$1.50 per Year



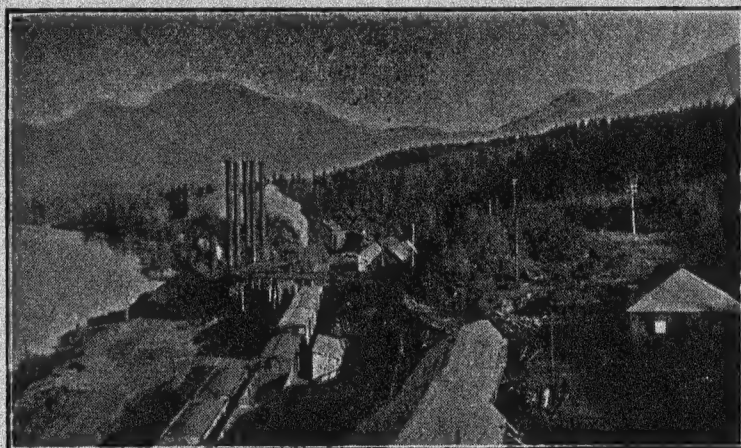
ON A FROSTY MORNING

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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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Lethbridge's First Annual

First U.F.A. District Association to Hold Annual Convention. Endorse Economic Group Political Action

THE first annual convention of any of the U.F.A. district political associations was that of the Lethbridge constituency, held in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Lethbridge, on Thursday, December 11. Despite the 40 below zero weather, and the financial condition of the farmers of southern Alberta, there was a good attendance of keen U.F.A. men and women. Although the financial report of the organization was rather discouraging, which was perhaps only to be expected under the circumstances, there was much enthusiasm and splendid reports on the organization work were given by delegates from various parts of the constituency.

W. A. Hamilton, the secretary, reported total receipts from locals in political assessment made by district association amounting to \$153, and expenses, including charges on account of the last convention, \$135.16. Encouraging reports were given by delegates from various districts in regard to the attitude of the people to the farmers' political movement, although, on account of the drought situation very few people were in a position to subscribe at this time.

Farmers Not Bolsheviks

President L. H. Jelliffe, of Taber, in his address, emphasized the fact that the organization had not only been started for political purposes but for general U.F.A. matters. The U.F.A. was not only a social and educational organization, but an economic organization as well, and they could not solve the economic problems without resort to legislation, which involved recourse to political action. He was sorry to note that the press of the country and of the province, had entirely too much maligned their purposes. Some of the papers had called them Bolsheviks. "We are not Bolsheviks," he said, "the farmers of this country are not striking on their job for a six-hour day and five days a week. The farmers of the country are the safest repositories of the rights of mankind built up under the various systems of government which we have had in the past."

Mrs. Nellie Carr gave an interesting address dealing with various aspects of citizenship. She appealed especially to the women to take an active and not a passive part. "Do not be a human sponge," she said. "Let us study our platform and the platforms of other political organizations. Let us know what we really stand for." Mrs. McMullin, of Barnwell, also briefly addressed the meeting, giving an encouraging report of the organization in Taber district.

S. S. Dunham, vice-president of the association, admitted that when political action was decided upon by the U.F.A. annual convention almost a year ago, he was opposed to it, but that he had at that time underestimated the feeling not only among farmers but among all thinking men that the old political parties were out of date. He thought the leaders of the farmers' movement were eminently wise when they decided that the time had come as an organization to face the political

situation. In the local political association the one pressing need was to complete their organization, to get every farmer in the district into the U.F.A. and identified with the political phase of the U.F.A. It would be time enough when an election was pending to decide whether they would widen the movement to take in people who were outside the U.F.A. The essential thing was to organize the farmers into their own ranks. A large percentage of the best element in labor would work side by side with them, but if they advocated some of the extreme doctrines of certain elements of labor it would alienate a large percentage of their own vote. It was essential that they keep their movement a democratic one.

President Wood's Address

President Wood, who was called upon to address the gathering, stated his belief that it was the two-party system which the people of Canada had been rejecting in the recent by-elections. They had heard a lot about group government. The political party system was nothing but group government, but the wrong kind of group government. The political party system was a government by one of two groups which happened to be able to dominate the other at that particular time. Such groups had no permanent place, but were merely organized round a set of principles formulated by a political party for the sole purpose of getting that party into power. Whenever they lacked enough votes in their own group they bartered principles for votes. Occasionally they had had men like Abraham Lincoln who had risen above the system, but some of the greatest men were helpless in its clutches as were Wilson and Lloyd George, two of the greatest men the English-speaking race had produced.

The U.F.A. was an economic class organization. They had never said anything about class domination. The whole basis of their organization was equal justice for all. The U.F.A. annual convention last January turned down a resolution asking for a fixed price on wheat simply because it violated that principle and asked for a special privilege. The social questions of today could no longer be dealt with by individuals and must be dealt with by economic groups. The greatest testi-

mony to the truth of that belief was the strenuous and determined opposition of the party press and the upholders of the present party system. All that was necessary for them to succeed was for them to mobilize their own strength in their own economic organization. He believed also that the U.F.A. had done more in the last ten months to strengthen the saner element in organized labor and to discourage red revolution than anything else it had done in the past ten years, because it had enabled the saner element in labor to hold out to their members the hope of success in the political field which otherwise seemed hopeless. Organized labor and the organized farmers had got to come together today because they were both democratic classes, but they could not come together in one big union. That had been tried by labor in its own ranks and failed. Let them not forget that their organization was the whole basis of their efforts, and on which any success achieved would be founded.

Fred Pease, Milk River, was the only delegate who took exception to Mr. Wood's view, stating that he would be prepared at some other time to set forth his criticism.

Western Independent

The official organ of the association, The Western Independent, came in for criticism in a resolution submitted by the Wilson Siding local, resolving that the paper as at present does not correctly give the farmers' viewpoint. In this regard, it was stated, that the paper was too narrow in its view and too critical of the opponents of the U.F.A. and of other elements. Further than that, it was more a labor than a farmers' paper.

Guy Johnson stated that a questionnaire had since been sent out in regard to this being used as the official organ. Asked as to how the paper came to be the paper of the political branch and who controlled the publication, Mr. Johnson stated that the shareholders, through their provisional directors, controlled the business policy of the paper. The provincial executive of the U.F.A. political organization adopted the paper as its official organ and controlled the editorial policy of the publication. Mr. Casabon, Wilson Siding, said the members of his local were almost unanimously against this being employed as the official organ, as they did not think it was representative of the U.F.A. It seemed to be the same paper that it was before the name was changed, having the same men writing in it and expressing the same opinions. Mr. Johnson

said that the instructions of the provincial convention regarding the adoption of an official organ were fairly definite, and it was on these instructions that the paper was adopted.

Following a motion, the resolution was tabled, to be brought up for discussion at the provincial convention.

United Grain Growers Limited

An address on the U.G.G. was given by J. W. McLellan, of Purple Springs, the director of the United Grain Growers, who outlined the change in policy decided upon at the recent annual meeting of the United Grain Growers, whereby co-operative associations returning a co-operative dividend would be established in various parts of the province, acting under the U.G.G. Central organization.

J. F. Parrish, of Cardston, paid a compliment to the U.G.G. organization, stating that it had done incalculable service to the farmers of the West. He referred to co-operation being a great equalizer, mentioning the fact that men in their local with 1,000 head of stock had had to take their place with men with 40 head in turn to get hay through the local. He hoped that the U.G.G. would see their way to establish a distributing organization at Lethbridge, which he considered was a more logical centre than Calgary for a large part of the south.

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: President, L. H. Jelliffe, of Taber, re-

Continued on Page 37

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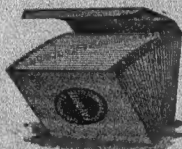
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"STOP PRESS" NOTE

Price of Wheat to Millers Raised to \$2.80

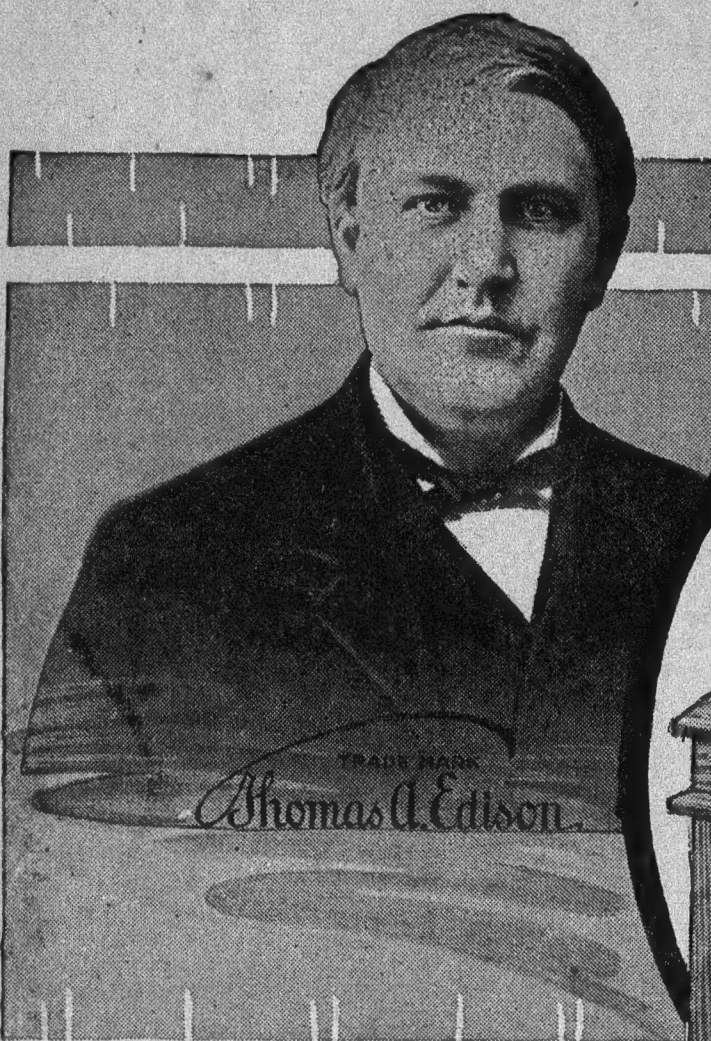
Since the present issue of The Guide began to be printed, Chairman Stewart of the Canadian Wheat Board has made public a denial of the accuracy of the statement issued at Ottawa, last Saturday, by Sir George Foster, in regard to the prices at which the 1919 wheat crop has been sold. Mr. Stewart says that the figures in the statement are "absolutely inaccurate."

At the same time the announcement is made by the Wheat Board that the price of wheat to the millers is raised from \$2.30 a bushel (Fort William basis) to \$2.80 a bushel (Fort William basis). At the same time the maximum wholesale price of government standard spring wheat flour is increased from \$10.90 per barrel to \$13.15 per barrel, basis f.o.b. cars Montreal.

The announcement continues: "In order that the consuming public may have advantage of the supply of cheaper flours in the United States, permits will be issued for the import of the American product."

The principle for which The Guide has contended in its editorial pages in this and previous issues, is thus conceded by the Wheat Board.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 31, 1919

The Wheat and the Millers

On Saturday last the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, Sir George Foster, issued the information that "two-thirds of the exportable wheat crop of 1919 has already been handled by the Canadian Wheat Board." The statement given out at Ottawa continues:—

The remainder of the crop will be marketed by the same organization and the removal of the United States embargo will not affect the control or operation by the Wheat Board. Sales in the United States will be pooled with past and future European sales to secure equality in price for the western farmers, whether he marketed before or after the removal of the United States wheat embargo.

Of the crop already marketed there has been sold in the following countries:—

	No. bus. Wheat	Sold for
Great Britain	33,395,300	\$ 77,188,240
United States	4,688,987	9,311,154
France	3,073,916	6,936,715
Italy	1,119,290	2,462,025
Australia	2	5
Newfoundland	72	190
New Zealand	15	45
Gibraltar	1,659,484	3,926,146
Belgium	1,730,374	4,092,048
Greece	2,666,540	6,161,796
Roumania	45,333	107,893
Alaska	2	8
Total	48,379,315	\$110,186,265

This is important information. It is the first specific information given to the public in regard to the marketing of the 1919 wheat crop. Presumably the figures given include wheat and flour. The total number of bushels at the foot of the foregoing tabulation, divided into the total sum of money realized gives an average of \$2.28 a bushel. Whatever the Board realizes over and above the price it has paid the millers goes into the pool to be divided (after the working costs are deducted) among the holders of the participation certificates given to the growers of the wheat when the Board bought their wheat for \$2.15 a bushel (Fort William basis).

The price at which the Board has been selling the wheat to the millers, whether to be made into flour for export or flour for consumption in Canada, is \$2.30 a bushel (Fort William basis). The statement issued by Sir George Foster says nothing to give the slightest indication of any intention to remedy, in so far as it is still capable of being remedied, the manifest, undeniable injustice there is to the farmers in the millers not being compelled to pay the world's market price for wheat for the making of flour to be sold in Canada.

There is no information to be obtained either from the Department of Trade and Commerce or from the Canadian Wheat Board in this regard. The situation appears to be one of mystery. That it is a mystery which spells injustice to the farmers of this country is as plain as daylight. In Great Britain the price of bread has been kept down; but it has been kept down by government action at the national expense, not at the expense of one class of the people. The Guide has already pointed out more than once the plain demand of justice in this connection.

With every day's delay, a wrong which once it has been done is beyond possibility of being redressed, is growing in magnitude. There remains, as Sir George Foster's statement shows, a considerable portion of the 1919 wheat yet to be disposed of by the Canadian Wheat Board. For every bushel of it that is sold to the millers for the making of flour to be sold in Canada the millers should have to pay on the basis of the price in the world's market.

The U.F.O. Convention

The convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, which was reported in The Guide last week, was only the sixth annual assemblage of the delegates representing the membership of that body, which now numbers some 50,000. The entire membership of the organization at its first annual meeting in 1914 was only a small fraction of the number of delegates at the recent gathering in Toronto.

The outstanding spirit which guided that great convention of farm men and women of Ontario and made itself manifest convincingly throughout all the proceedings of the convention was the spirit of true Canadian citizenship, the spirit of fidelity to principles, not the unthinking enthusiasm for party and the blind loyalty to prejudice which have made so many Canadians in the past mere servitors of the old-time political organizations.

Enlightenment and publicity, by the free and full discussion of all public questions, and by the letting in of daylight on all the processes of politics, are essential to the true life of democracy, as air and life are essential to physical life. Education and co-operation and organization are its watchwords; and fidelity to principles its guide to political action.

There is true inspiration, in which every Canadian who is concerned for the true welfare and the real progress of the country has reason to rejoice, in the manner in which the convention at Toronto added to the other convincing demonstrations that the political movement of the organized farmers has not for its purpose the serving of any special class, but the interests of all classes of Canadians, with equal rights to all and special privilege to none.

It is thus a movement in which every Canadian in city and town, who wants to work for justice, can march shoulder to shoulder with his fellow-Canadian who works on the land, animated by the same devotion to the principles of true Canadian citizenship. These convictions found utterance in the speeches at the Toronto convention of Premier Drury and his colleagues in the New Ontario Government, and were endorsed by the convention with enthusiasm that rang of sincerity.

The convention put itself on record in an unmistakable and memorable manner in regard to the Farmers' Platform—to give to the manifesto of progressive policy for all Canada formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture the name by which it is known from coast to coast of Canada, though it is in reality a platform for all Canadians, as everyone knows who is alive to the developments of the new era. Every such Canadian finds himself drawn compellingly by the principles of the New National Policy. His study of the questions of dominating national importance, which claim his attention, his thought in regard to these matters and his sense of duty guide him plainly on his way.

Under our Canadian constitution, the democracy of Canada can give expression to its convictions and its desires, and can work its will for the good of all classes of the Canadian people. It can substitute truly democratic control for the privileged class control of fiscal and trade policy which has prevailed at Ottawa for at least two-score years, no matter which of the two political parties which have thus far made political history in Canada have been in power.

Those political parties have exploited the people of Canada. Now the time is coming

for the people of Canada if they will think clearly and be guided by principles to act for themselves.

The Old Era, and the New

In a recent speech in Toronto the noisy Col. John A. Currie, M.P. for North Simcoe, Ont., gave a characteristic exhibition of the kind of loudly irrational performance that in the past has too often served instead of discussion of public questions on the platform and even in parliament. In the new era men will get together into political meetings in order to hear things of the deepest consequence discussed rationally; and the new era has begun.

They will not assemble to hear the kind of noise which Col. Currie made in that speech in Toronto, in such utterances as these:—

The Grain Growers in the Commons were led by Hon. T. A. Cramer, a very able man. But the power of the western grain growers was really the result of the influence of the Americans who had flocked to the prairies and had brought with them the ideas that used to belong to the Populist party in Kansas.

H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, a Populist, saturated with the doctrines of Carl Marx.

It was from this sort of sentiment in the West that the U.F.O. took its rise.

The new era has begun; but politicians of Col. John A. Currie's kind, in both of the "grand old" political parties for which, respectively, they continue to whoop it up, belong to the old era. They do not realize that their old foundations are passing away from under them, despite the loud-lunged vociferations with which it used to be the regular thing to arouse party enthusiasm in the past.

Those vociferations, in praise of one or the other of the "grand old" parties, and in vehement denunciation of the other party, roared out with disregard of actual facts, no longer produce their tonic effect upon assemblages of Canadians. Col. Currie and roars of his stamp do not realize that the old order of things, in which they are still living and roaring as survivals, is melting away beneath them. They are like polar bears, so to speak, on ice floes from the Arctic regions of the old partyism that have drifted into the Gulf Stream of democracy. There is only one finish possible for them.

The Farmers and the Y.M.C.A.

All the world knows what a work for good is carried on by the Y.M.C.A. During the war the value of that work stood out convincingly. In no portion of any land under the sun is this appreciated more thoroughly than throughout the length and breadth of Western Canada. Thousands of farmers and farmers' sons enjoyed full Y.M.C.A. privileges while they were training, before going overseas to the war. The value to them of the Y.M.C.A. on the other side of the Atlantic is something to which they bear enthusiastic witness. It may be mentioned that they were given six months' free Y.M.C.A. membership on their return to Canada again.

During the war the army uniform constituted a preface to every privilege of free membership, including the use of baths, gymnasium, reading and recreation rooms, games and all social affairs. In Great Britain and in France and Belgium, letter paper was supplied free. Thousands of Canadian homes had their introduction to the Y.M.C.A. through the letter paper used by soldier-husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, in writing to their loved ones in Canada.

The Y.M.C.A. is very much more than a

city institution. It is a national institution. It touches the life of the whole country; it helps every young man who is away from home. It knows no class. All are welcome. It makes no distinction between city and country. Farmers' sons attending college, or visiting the city, find most comfortable quarters at the Y.M.C.A. Young men travelling enjoy the social surroundings that they can get only at the Y.M.C.A. In a hundred-and-one ways the "Y" gives valuable service. The maintenance of this service costs money. That the value of the service is appreciated throughout Western Canada generally is attested by the response which is being made to the offer of "family memberships" for ten dollars.

One of these family membership cards entitles each and every young man who is a member of the family to all the privileges of the Y.M.C.A., as a full member, at Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver, Revelstoke, Nelson, Cranbrook, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg (where there are two Y.M.C.A. buildings), and Kenora.

Every young man belonging to a family which holds such a membership is welcome to make every use of the Y.M.C.A. at any one of these places in which he may find himself at any time. He can make the "Y" a home, finding there companionship of the best sort. It is a satisfaction to every father and mother to know that it is possible for a son away from home to have such surroundings.

This "family membership" subscription to the Y.M.C.A. means co-operation in the work of conserving true human values. The claim it makes on every family throughout the West which numbers young men in its home circle surely speaks for itself with appealing force. Buying such a "family membership" is the best sort of good business.

Election Funds

The idea was put forward in a recent address by R. M. Johnson, secretary of the Saskatchewan political organization of the supporters of the New National Policy, that not only should the electors of any constituency who desire to nominate a candidate as the standard-bearer for their principles in an election provide out of their own pockets the money with which to defray the necessary expenses of his election campaign, but further that they should take their stand on the principle that no money from outside the constituency should be used.

This suggestion thrown out by Mr. Johnson leads *Turner's Weekly* to offer the following reflections:—

There is no question about the terrible abuse of party funds in the past, and there is no doubt that the candidate, running under the banner of the new Canadian political movement, will be supplied with campaign expenses from sources which are open to public inspection, but there is a point in Mr. Johnson's contention that is open to debate. If, for instance, there were but little visible support in a constituency for a candidate running in the interests of the new movement, and the other party were very strongly entrenched and organized, would it be fair business for the supporters of the movement in other constituencies to supply part of the campaign expenses?

It is undeniable in the light of past performances in election contests that when "the sinews of war" have been provided from outside a constituency there has been a lack of scrupulous care in the uses made of such provision of money. A closer analysis reveals it as the central fact that the source and origin of all the evil lies in the secrecy of the methods by which the political campaign funds of the parties have been collected, the concealment of the names of the contributors and the amounts of their contribution, and the darkness of mystery surrounding the expenditures from the party war chests. It is worthy of note that a pro-

posal put forward by a delegate at the recent convention of the United Farmers of Ontario "for the provision of a fighting fund to be used for the promotion of political and economic justice," was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

British Free Trade

Some months ago printer's ink was made use of in large quantities by the Canadian Reconstruction Association to make it appear that Great Britain had become protectionist. Certain temporary government regulations of a restrictive character which have been put in operation on account of the conditions created by the war were represented as meaning that Great Britain was about to build tariff walls around its coasts. Later developments have shown how unfounded such an idea was; and the result is that the Canadian Reconstruction Association finds itself under the necessity of falling back upon other methods of endeavoring to make the worse appear the better reason in its work of serving its masters' purposes by bulwarking the protectionist system with clap-trap, humbug, and misrepresentation.

It is interesting to note that the *London Economist*, in reviewing the history of British trade policy during the half century preceding the world war, points out that the total value of the import, export, and re-export trade of the United Kingdom in 1913 was £1,343,602,000. It exceeded the foreign trade of Germany by nearly 40 per cent. It exceeded the overseas trade of the United States by nearly 70 per cent. It exceeded the foreign trade of France by 125 per cent. Year by year, as the *Economist* points out, the trade of the United Kingdom had gone on expanding. "Our fiscal policy," says the *Economist*, "approximated to that of free trade. The fiscal policies of our three principal rivals—Germany, the United States, and France, was that of high tariffs and trusts. The moral appears to be obvious."



It Is High Time for Him to Begin a New Life

Nation Builders in the West

By A. S. Handicap

Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff and How It Works"

Article IV.—Pottage Eaters

"Thus Esau Despised His Birthright"

IN our insane desire to exploit our millions of acres of fertile lands and our coal and timber areas, in our mad rush to secure for ourselves the speculator's margins, the unearned increment, the watered stock and other profits of various kinds, in short, to get-rich-quick without work, we proceeded to exchange our birthright for pottage, to squander our natural resources—the reserve stock of the nation—the social inheritance of the people.

We gave about fifty million acres of land to railway and other corporations, added cash subsidies to the extent of about \$250,000,000, supplemented later by guarantees of bonds for approximately \$400,000,000 more, and threw in for good measure immense districts of timber and enormous tracts of valuable coal and other mineral deposits. The above does not include the city and town terminal land and water facilities donated by municipalities to railway promoters, nor the immense profits made on town-sites, nor the cash grants advanced since 1913.

Nor does the foregoing statement take into consideration the incalculable cost of buying out, taking over and operating the unprofitable and now partially abandoned parallel roads through scattered settlements, built largely, if not wholly, in the first place out of the proceeds of public-guaranteed bonds, under the assurance that the people would reap rich returns in the lower rates caused by competition.

The Squandering of Millions

Now we find that for the protection of our guarantees, and as a penalty for not safeguarding the sale of the bonds and the application of the moneys raised on our credit, we have to take over the non-paying roads. The fixed charges and running expenses of these over-capitalized and extravagantly-built lines are now imposed on the people in the form of increased passenger and freight rates, and even with the higher charges there was a deficit of some seven million dollars last year. The increases are not only on the traffic of the roads that require it to save them from bankruptcy, but they also apply to the immense volume of traffic passing over the C.P.R. lines which are under no such necessity. Thus millions of dollars are taken out of the pockets of the people of the West annually in higher freight and passenger charges and given to the C.P.R. in order to help the so-called competitive roads which even then cannot be kept on a paying basis. Is the allowing of increased rates on transportation anything more than making the C.P.R. a tax collector, while it is itself in a great measure exempt? It is true that a small portion of the increase thus collected is to be paid to the public treasury in the form of income tax on excess profits, but the amount so gained is out of all proportion to the very heavy burden laid upon the people.

The granting of a large quantity of the lands in alternate sections prevented settlement in compact communities, and the tax exemptions in many cases almost bankrupted the actual settlers, who have had to stand the whole burden of providing the schools and local improvements which created the increased values of these hand-out holdings. Based on the rate of taxation which prevails in the United States, the taxation concessions to the C.P.R. alone amount to the appalling approximate sum of \$500,000,000 for 30 years. Out of the 25,000,000 acres land grant the company has realized over \$1,000,000,000 and has 11,000,000 acres remaining, valued at over \$100,000,000. If the highest conception of a nation is that of a trustee for posterity, it will be generally admitted that future generations will have a right of action for heavy damages against Canada for the scandalous breach of this important trust.

Promiscuous Immigration Promoted

Not content to await the gradual settlement of the country by a select

farmer class, such as the fertility of the land was bound to attract, heedless of the fact that the development of men was more important than the filling up of a country, we invited to join us and welcome to western Canada a multitude of promiscuous immigrants. In our impatient longing for more pottage we went even further and paid railway and steamship companies a rate per head to flood the West with thousands of desirable and undesirable settlers, with little or no restriction at the national gates as to physical, moral or industrial fitness.

"Oh, we took 'em from the counter, the factory, the mine,
They are rough-and-ready rascals till we lick 'em into line;
They've been coming, coming, coming, from the land of who-knows-where, Black and white and many tinted, we must train 'em now they're here;
They've been coming from the valley, from the vineyard, from the hill, They've been coming from the 'May I' to the country of 'I will'!
And for some the smart of failure, and for some achievement's crown, But all must be made citizens—for Canada's renown."

Eighteen years ago Canada had a population of 5,000,000, of which only about 3,000,000 were of British origin. Since the beginning of the century there has been an immigration of over 3,000,000, of which about 1,250,000 were British—mostly English, 1,000,000 American—largely of Scandinavian and German origin, and the remaining 750,000 were gathered from almost every country in Europe and Asia, though the majority came from that seething caldron of political unrest, south-eastern Europe.

A well known writer who has made a special study of Canadian immigrants, in a recent article, to which the writer is indebted for facts and figures, described the situation in the following words:—"Ruthenian peasants, just emerging from serfdom, Russian Doukhobors, bent on maintaining their community life and ideals, sturdy Scandinavians from the remote valleys of Iceland or the quiet hamlets of Sweden, colonies of German Mennonites trekking from the Russian mires in another effort to obtain religious freedom, Italians and Greeks from their sunny valleys and vine-clad slopes, Jews seek-

ing to escape the persecution and disabilities under which they labor in the old world, Mormons gathered up from two continents and welded together in Utah, Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos—and a score more of strange groups have been 'dumped' so to speak, into our Canadian communities and left to sort themselves as best they may."

Two Million of Newcomers

In the first ten years after the opening of the century we received about 2,000,000 of immigrants, or about 28 times as many as the United States with the same population received in the first ten years of the century. Further, almost one-quarter of the recent immigration to Canada has been from the despotic whirlpools of south-eastern Europe, while up to 1870 less than one per cent of the immigrants to the United States came from those districts.

Instead of attempting to make even a comparatively finished settlement as we went along, extending with growth and need, constructing branch railroads only as required, building roads, bridges, rural telephones, schools, churches and instituting municipal organizations as demanded and warranted by thickly settled tax-paying communities, we threw the whole country open at once. If the West had been settled gradually with a picked agricultural class it would have been possible to have kept down national debt, taxes and expenses and at the same time to have insured a happy community life to the settlers, with the minimum of hardships incident to pioneering.

We not only allowed but encouraged foreigners to live in colonies in the cities, in industrial camps and in the rural districts of the country, overlooking the fact that to recognize a community of foreigners as such is to perpetuate the foreign spirit which they might otherwise have been quite ready themselves to dispel. This tended to segregate them according to nationalities, and gave them opportunities to establish their old country forms of community life without regard for or knowledge of Canadian ideals and requirements. We made no attempt to introduce them to the higher things in the lives of self-governing citizens.

The Working of Cause and Effect

We made no serious attempt to pro-

vide educational and social opportunities for those in the isolated industrial communities, away from the influences and institutions that uphold civilized life, and as social surroundings are the touch-stone of conduct, it was inevitable that drunkenness, gambling, immorality and lawlessness thrived in some degree and that numbers of the neglected foreign-born workers fell under the sway of the I.W.W. organizer or the anarchy-spouting demagogue.

"We'll abuse him as an alien,
we will mock him as a man,
We'll make his life a thorny path in every way we can,
Till he curses this injustice of the strong against the weak.
And for sympathy and friendship joins the ranks of Bolshevik."

In some country districts where there were enough of one nationality to form a community group, such was formed. In many instances we permitted the members of these miniature foreign colonies to establish municipal or district organizations, the business of which was conducted in a foreign tongue, unintelligible to one or more English speaking minority representatives. The minutes and books were often kept in a foreign language, rendering it almost impossible for an official auditor to make a proper audit and report on how the taxes were collected and spent by the corporation. We also allowed them to organize school districts with foreign names painted on the schoolhouses, in some instances in foreign languages, and to engage teachers of their own nationality to instruct the children of different

nationalities taught, not in their own languages, but in the foreign language of the majority, and the moving away or arrival of a family or two often led to the conduct of the school in a different foreign language from that of the previous year. We gave these schools government grants for educating the young foreigners away from the English language, away from our business methods, and away from Canadian ideas and ideals of citizenship. We prescribed the absence of method of training his children, and it is only reasonable that we should assume the responsibility for the results.

Returned Soldiers Need Land

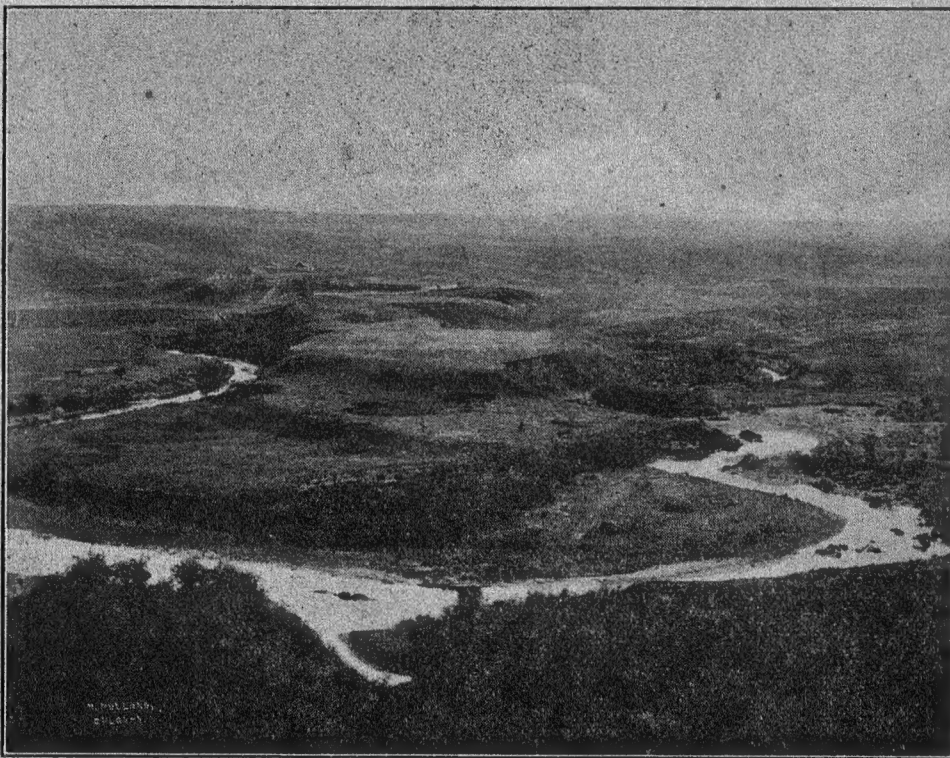
Now when we require homesteads for our returned soldiers we find that we have little suitable land to give them as rewards for their services. In Alberta, which has probably the largest open area, the most of the available homesteads are either scattered over the province long distances from community centres, or are in the new districts to the north. Some people are inclined to place the blame for our scarcity of land upon the fact that we have given too much to the foreign settlers.

It will be admitted that the foreign settler lives on and cultivates his land, that he is a primary producer, and that if he has brought us a problem he has also paid taxes and brought us wealth—wealth that has helped us in our efforts to win the war. When we consider the small proportion of this country's arable land under cultivation, we must conclude that it is the speculators and not the actual settlers who control the vacant lands and prevent us from doing what we should be able to do for the defenders of our country, and that the responsibility for the present condition of affairs rests upon ourselves.

A great deal has been said and written about "getting the people back to the land" when, as a matter of fact, the real problem is that of "getting the land back to the people." If land without population is a wilderness, population without land is a mob. From a national point of view a country is better off with a wilderness to tame than with a mob to control and feed.

We formulated and promulgated the advertising matter used to induce aliens to come to our country. Among the inducements held out was that an alien

Continued on Page 10



Ranch on Rosebud Creek, Alberta.

For National Marketing

The Arguments for the Marketing of Canada's Grain by a National Organization on Which the Farmers Shall Be Adequately Represented

(From the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., News)

AT this year's annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the following resolution, dealing with the question of a future policy for grain marketing, was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, that we favor the national marketing of our grain through a body similar to the Canadian Wheat Board, on which the farmers shall have adequate representation."

The discussion which took place when this resolution was introduced before the annual meeting, revealed in an unmistakable manner the opposition of the farmer to the unbridled participation of the grain trade in the handling of his crops, as prevailed before the war. There was every evidence of a desire for continued control under national auspices, of the handling of the grain crops.

In taking this attitude, the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company are only consistent with the views they have expressed in the past, and also with the policy advocated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In view of the fact that certain elements in the grain trade are engaged in attempting to prejudice public opinion against a continuation of the policy of controlled markets, and in view of the fact that since the last issue of The Co-operative News, certain references to the farmers' companies have been made by the secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, a review of the various phases in the present situation affecting the grain trading business might not be untimely.

An Article and a Reply

In our last number appeared the reprint of an article in The Grain Growers' Guide, by Norman P. Lambert, entitled Controlling the Grain Trade. That article, which was devoted largely to a study of conditions in Europe, was replied to in the Winnipeg Telegram by the secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In his statement, which, by the way, was an evasion from start to finish of the points raised in the article he attempted to attack, went out of his way to make certain allusions to the farmers' companies, including the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Referring to the present tariff of charges in effect at terminal elevators, which were increased last autumn by the Board of Grain Commissioners, the secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange said:—

"These increases were not resisted by the new Wheat Board, or by the Council of Agriculture either, and they are being charged by farmers' companies—the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative—as well as by the 'trade.' The charges for handling consigned grain and the various commission brokerage rates are regulated by the Grain Exchange, and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has not sought any increase in these rates since the war broke out, although other exchanges have increased their rates."

Again, later in the same statement, the following reference is made:—

"Perhaps if the farmers' companies had been engaged in exporting and shipping wheat as much as in the operation of country and terminal elevators the payment for shipping might have been arranged on a fairer basis."

Uncalled-for References

There was nothing whatever in Mr. Lambert's article to cause any such remarks as the foregoing from the secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Why, then, does he pay this particular attention to the farmers' companies?

First of all, the secretary of the Grain Exchange was not speaking for himself alone, but in behalf of the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It would appear, therefore, that the trading interests in Winnipeg, whose salaried servant the secretary is, hope to accomplish something by bringing into public print the names of this and other farmers' grain companies.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company as was so well shown

by the Hon. George Langley in his vice-president's speech at the recent annual meeting, has always exercised, and particularly so of late, a strict regulative influence over the trade. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company handles one-tenth of the total amount of grain that passes through Winnipeg, and, therefore, what it does or does not do, has considerable influence with the other nine-tenths represented in the grain trade.

Was it then because of selfish opposition to the influence of this company that these fallacious references of the secretary of the Grain Exchange were directed at the "farmers' companies?"

The Council of Agriculture

It has been assumed by those elements in the grain trade which are so strongly opposed to the administration of the Canadian Wheat Board, that this board was brought into existence directly as the result of the recommendation of the organized farmers through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Such an assumption is entirely wrong.

On August 19, 1918, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, prior to the government's placing of the responsibility of handling the wheat crop of that year in the hands of the Dominion Board of Grain Supervisors, made the following recommendation:—

"Resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture make strong representations to the Canadian government to create in Canada a grain company simi-

lar to the United States Grain Corporation, such company to be at all times ready to accept delivery of the wheat at the guaranteed price should the millers and Wheat Export Company for any reason be unable to do so."

On July 11, last, when the Canadian Council of Agriculture met to consider ways and means of handling the wheat crop of 1919, it opposed strongly the government's proposal to open the Canadian wheat markets in the face of controlled markets in every other country, and in offering a recommendation to the government, simply reiterated the views expressed in its former resolution of August, 1918.

This was very far from recommending the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board, which is an entirely different institution from the United States Grain Corporation. The United States Grain Corporation is simply in a position of standing ready to accept the American farmer's wheat when the domestic trade declines to handle it at, or more than, the minimum price fixed by the United States government. This corporation also attends to all export trade, but it does not otherwise, in any way, operate within the boundaries of the United States.

The Conference at Ottawa

Following the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on July 11, last, a conference of the government with a representative group of grain men, including representatives of the

farmers' companies, was held in Ottawa to determine ways and means of marketing the wheat crop of 1919.

At that conference the suggestion of handling the crop of the present season by an organization similar to the present Wheat Board was made, and The Co-operative News has it on good authority that the present president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who was present at the Ottawa conference, agreed to the plan of appointing the Canadian Wheat Board, but later, for some reason or other, changed his mind. Finally, when the Canadian Wheat Board had been established by the Dominion government, Sir Robert Borden, prompted by the receipt of many telegrams from western Canada, protesting against the fixing of a minimum price for the wheat crop, issued a statement in which he said:—

"The proposals of the government were formulated and announced before they had the advantage of knowing the recommendations of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They were glad to find that those recommendations are in substantial, and indeed complete accordance on all material points with the proposals which have been announced, and which are now being carried out by the government."

A few days after Sir Robert Borden's official statement had appeared in the press, another, and, curiously enough, a contradictory statement appeared from the mouth of Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce. Sir Robert Borden took entire credit to the government for the plan of appointing a Canadian Wheat Board. Sir George Foster, however, said that the Canadian Wheat Board was the child of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and that the government had simply adopted it as its own.

The resolution already quoted from the minutes of the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in August, 1918, will show that both Sir Robert and Sir George were wrong. Both were attempting to make political capital out of the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board by suggesting its connection with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, when, as a matter of fact, the Canadian Council of Agriculture never, at any time, asked for such an institution as the Canadian Wheat Board.

Grain Traders' Profits Excessive

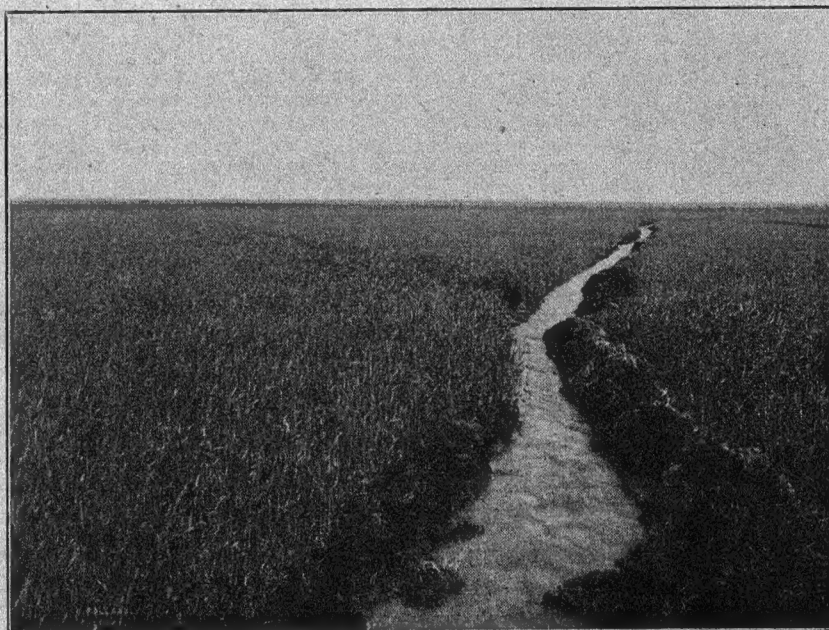
And now the demand comes for continued national marketing of Canadian grain. There are two principal reasons for this demand. One reason is as old as the farmers of the West themselves, while the other is new. Since wheat has been grown to the extent of representing one of the exportable commodities of the country, farmers have been critical of the grain handling interests of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and not without some good reasons.

Established in the city of Winnipeg are some 300 men who represent the grain trade. They stand, as it were, at the outlet of a great reservoir of grain which must, if it moves at all, pass through their hands. They perform a useful function in passing the grain along to the ultimate consumers of it, either unchanged in form, or as flour. The usefulness of their service, however, has been rather spoiled by the toll which they exact for their work. The function which the traders of the Grain Exchange perform is not worth the amount of money which the past system has enabled them to make out of it. An example of the past order of things in the grain trade was afforded the people of Canada last summer before the special parliamentary committee on the high cost of living. A grain man, prominent on the Winnipeg Exchange, went before that committee and told with boastfulness, how his family firm had made \$350,000 during the previous year. What his firm made during the years when there was no control of the market, the witness was not asked to relate, but it would have been interesting to have had the figures. Opinion, not only amongst the producers of grain, but amongst the majority of people every-

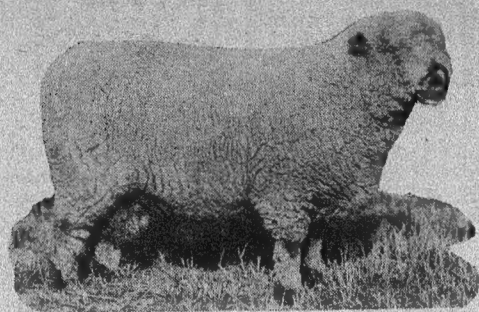
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Irrigating Potatoes Near Brooks, Alta. Potatoes are a Good Irrigation Crop.



A Contour Ditch through a Wheat Field in the Strathmore, Alta., District.

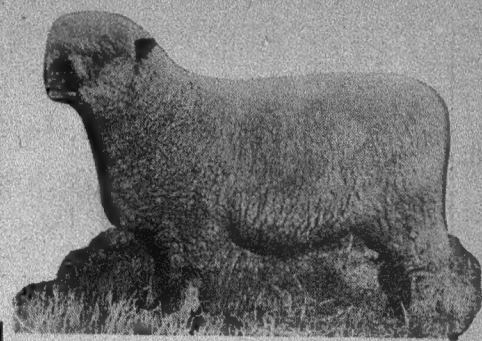


Champion Shropshire Ram, Toronto, 1919.

The Shropshire

Its Place as a Mutton and Wool Producer--

By George McKerrow



Champion Shropshire Ewe, Toronto, 1919.

NO mutton breed of sheep has taken to itself a wider field nor maintains its popularity longer nor better with both producers and consumers than does this most popular of dual-mutton and wool producers. The farmers of the country of Shropshire, about a century ago, with that progressive British spirit for improvement that has given the world so many excellent breeds of livestock, decided to improve the old Morfe Common breed by a careful system of selection and breeding. The Morfe Common was a very hearty, vigorous, mottled-faced horned breed, with a somewhat lanky, narrow form and light fleece.

We are told the first improvement was made entirely by selection, the object being to produce a blockier, wider, better-fleshed animal, with a better fleece both in quality and quantity, with an even dark color of face and legs, and many of the modern English breeders have insisted in their conversations with me that no other blood was introduced. But tradition whispers that some wise flockmaster introduced some Southdown blood to improve the mutton form, and that later another wise one introduced some polled Rambouillet blood to improve the fleece. I cannot vouch for either the truth or falsity of such traditions, but this I do know, that many of our best mutton-producing Shropshires have much resemblance in form to the heavy-quartered, wide-loined compact Southdown, and the heavier fleeced ones bear considerable resemblance to the Rambouillet, showing a good quality of wool and an occasional wrinkle on breast and neck often found in the same animal. Our best and most popular type of Shropshires in the United States and Canada has a combination of this compact, wide, thick-fleshed body and good quality and fair quantity of fleece extending to nose and toes.

The old Morfe Common breed was a long established sort, and it took a long time to breed off the horns, to get an even color of face and legs, and to fill up the leg of mutton, as well as to straighten and widen the back.

British and American Type

As we look back in the history of the breed we find such breeders as the Cranes, Tanners, Mintons, Buttars, Mansells, Nocks and a score of others at this work of improvement, until today we have a very uniform combination of form and fleece that holds its place as an ideal sheep on the farm and in the market. The American breeders have developed a type slightly differing from the British type, viz., a size smaller, closer to the ground, a little finer in bone, with more wool covering of face and legs—and some of our professor judges insist on a very small ear, which, as a rule, means a smaller, finer-boned sheep. The leading British breeders want more size, heavier bones, heavy fleeces with moderate wool covering of head and legs, and, consequently, a larger ear which goes with the larger type of the breed. The British type will cover the average of the breed the world over more nearly than the finer American type, but our American type suits both our feeders, buyers and consumers the best. The only danger we face is that we may carry the fineness too far and thus impair the vigor and productivity of the of the breed.

Old Breeders and Their Aims

Among the British breeders have been men of clear-cut ideals that they have moulded into their flocks. Andrew Mansell wanted a heavily-wooled sheep, extra well

covered with wool on head and legs, and of good average size. He bred his ideals into his sheep so well that I could almost always tell a Mansell-bred sheep at the English shows or in other flocks. Thos. A. Buttar, of Scotland, seemed to have a similar idea, and Buttar sheep can be pointed out by the expert judge wherever they go.

The late Thos. S. Minton had an ideal that he bred into his flock for at least three decades; a blocky, compact type, fairly well woolled, with only a medium weight of fleece, easy, quick feeders, a little light in color of face and ears, with freedom from black wool on head and legs. In the later years of his life Mr. Minton told me he had to introduce some larger type blood to satisfy the tenant-farmers' demand for more size for crossing purposes. The late Alfred Tanner had his ideal in a rather large, strong-boned, big sheep, on rather short legs, but some breeders here would say running a little to coarseness. His son, Craig E. Tanner,

the flock of Andrew Mansell for a number of years, and later from the flock of T. S. Minton, for the new blood; but in the main has depended on sires of his own breeding.

T. S. Minton drew—almost entirely on the flock of Frank Bibby for his new blood when he decided to put more size and fleece into his flock. The Messrs. Nock have also drawn largely on the Bibby flock in recent years for their sires. Alfred Tanner, was, in his time, the most liberal buyer of sires and did not confine his purchases to any one flock, but was always ready to buy an extra good individual and try him out. He probably drew most on the Harding and Minton flocks. His son is following much the same plan, but is drawing the most from the Bibby flock.

All the leading breeders make it a rule to try out a sire, and if his offspring do not develop to suit their ideals he is condemned and sold, and often his get are all drafted out and

refinement to please the professor judges. My own opinion is that a happy medium of combination of size and fleece in a blocky, wide, good-boned specimen, with vigor and constitution, as shown in large heart-girth, large, bright eyes, wide head and large nostrils with an active, alert, style and a thick, muscular neck on the sires is best. I believe it is not necessary to introduce new blood from the British flocks to maintain the size and vigor of the American Shropshire. I also believe from my experience and observation that many of our flocks are benefited by an infusion of such blood from the best bred British flocks to keep up the size and vigor of such American flocks as have been reduced by too much fineness.

Fashions

The show-ring standards both in England and America for this breed have changed twice in the 30 years since I have been interested in them, and with these show-ring changes there have been changes among the average breeders, but the men of ideals have not changed their standards to any great extent. Some 30 years ago American buyers were much in evidence at British shows. They sought the blocky, woolly type and paid well for them. This told on the awards and judges were chosen who favored this type. About 15 years later this American demand fell off and the wishes of the tenant farmer made a change in judging standards, and the larger, plainer types began to win until coarseness began to show in nearly all the average flocks. During the last year or two the pendulum is swinging back to more refinement and sheep of the medium class have been in more demand. This year a majority of the winners at the two leading Shropshire shows, Hereford and Worcester and the Royal, were imported and shown in the country at a number of leading fairs, and in the main were beaten by the smaller, finer-boned American-bred animals. The chief qualities that have made this breed so popular are its ability to cross well with all other breeds and to improve all grades and crosses when used as sires on the common sheep of any district.

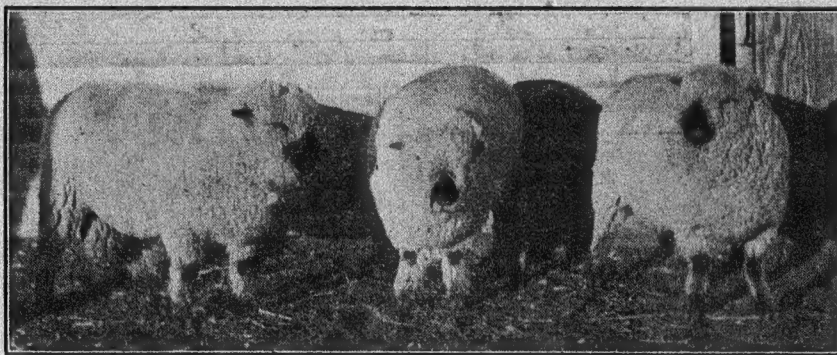
The buyers for the packers nearly all tell me that well-fed Shropshire grade lambs are their favorites because they dress out with little waste and produce the medium-sized carcasses and cuts that butchers and consumers are looking for. The consumer finds the quality of meat from these carcasses well-muscle and of the class that pleases. The wool from the Shropshire grades is of that class that as a rule from year to year tops the market.

These qualities have made and will continue to make this breed one of the most popular in the production of farm flocks throughout the agricultural districts of this country wherever mixed husbandry is followed.

The Future of the Breed

Can this breed be improved is a question that its breeders are asking. The best specimens are sires, but the first thing age can be raised to a marked degree by a more careful selection of sires, but the first thing required is a campaign of education conducted for the benefit of the average Shropshire breeder. There are but few constructive breeders with correct ideals in this country, and these few often have a fad or two that hampers them in their work. I am of the belief that this campaign, for a better, more uniform type, should be pushed by the Shropshire

Continued on Page 24



A Pen of Ram Lambs Owned by the University of Saskatchewan.

has much the same idea, and is continuing along much the same line, with possibly a trifle more refinement.

Frank Bibby, who for a number of years has been among England's leading breeders, has the idea of a combination of size and quality, with large mutton carcasses and quite heavy fleeces. Their size and thickness pleases the English breeder, but some Americans say, a little too big. There are many other flocks that would bear mention—but as those above enumerated have been among the leaders in show and sale rings, and have shown the breeders' types—I will cease along that line.

All the above mentioned breeders have done more or less line-breeding, and in some cases pretty close in-breeding to fix their types. In doing this they selected sires from the best families in their own flocks, and when they have gone out to other flocks for sires, it has been to flocks of similar type, and as a rule have selected animals tracing back to their own flock. Thus Thos. A. Buttar drew very largely from

sold.

Other British breeders whose flocks represent their ideals are those of the Duke of Westminster, Birch, Miss Inge, Berry, Messrs. Nock and Col. Sykes. With such breeders as these for leaders the breed is still forging ahead, and we have reason to believe will continue to do so for years to come.

Nearby Workers

In Canada, some constructive breeders have developed, among them the late John Campbell, Hammers, Gibson, Dryden, Millers and others, and in the United States, Dr. Davidson, H. L. Wardwell, Irigouis Farm, Bishop Bros., McKerrow and Sons, A. Broughtons Sons and others. Nearly all of these, both in Canada and the States, have had similar ideals, the blocky, wide, well-fleshed and well-wooled type. Thus the difference in the English and American types has been fixed.

To my mind, the danger is that the British breeders are running too much to coarseness to please the tenant farmers, while on the other hand some American breeders are getting too much



This Flock Won the Championship at Iowa State Fair, 1919.

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CANADA'S FAVORITE
SMOKING TOBACCO

Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 7

could purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold the title without changing his citizenship. Another was that an alien who wanted free land had only to declare his intention of becoming a British subject on making entry for his homestead and become naturalized before obtaining his patent. In the meantime he could hold possession and exercise rights of ownership. If not a British subject, to quote an official departmental pamphlet, "he must reside three years to become naturalized."

Citizenship Easily Acquired

Residence in the country for three years was all that was emphasized as necessary in order to secure all the rights of a full fledged British subject and to become the owner of 160 acres of land. No preparation for citizenship was prescribed, no language or educational test exacted, no knowledge of our institutions or systems of government was required, and no questions asked as to moral fitness.

An alien taking the oath of three years' residence and the oath of allegiance (whether understood or not) was thereby qualified to become a British subject locally and to receive a certificate of naturalization entitling him to "all political and other rights" to which a natural born British subject was entitled. Note that "all political rights" are specifically guaranteed to every holder of a certificate of naturalization, and the importance of these rights is made clear by the fact that they are the only ones specially mentioned.

The right to discuss public affairs, to take part in elections, to cast one's ballot for his choice of a candidate is the very kernel of political rights, and to deprive the naturalized citizen of his franchise is not only the breaking of a national promise but is also a direct blow at representative or free government. Such action is moreover an affront to the intelligence and honor of the many for the possible offences of the scattered few.

"I envy no man what he fairly wins; In life's hard battle each must fight his fight;

But some, methinks, are honoured for their sins,

And some ignored because they do the right;

Some seem to find their fortune ready-made,

And others miss it, howsoever desired;

The man's a fool that thinks that he can grade

Society by what it has acquired; The noblest souls are often least renowned;

In humblest homes God's greatest men are found."

Not satisfied with these generous distributions of our national birthrights, we held out encouragement to all aliens to maintain their connections with their fatherland. We placed in the certificate of naturalization the express statement that an alien was not to be deemed a British subject within the limits of the foreign state to which he was a subject previous to naturalization.

A Loose Lack of Safeguarding

The exact wording of the certificate is given in the act of 1881 as follows:—"This is therefore to certify to all who it may concern, that under and by virtue of the said act the said A.B.

has become naturalized as a British subject, and is within Canada entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges and is subject to all obligations to which a natural born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualification that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject or citizen previous to the date hereof, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject or citizen of that state in pursuance of the laws thereto or in pursuance of the treaty or convention to that effect."

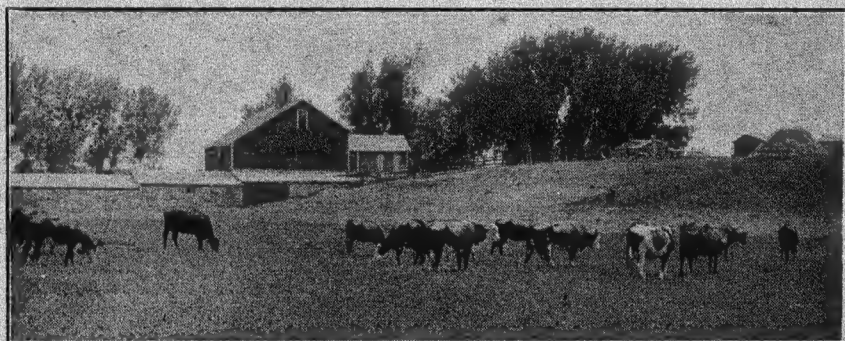
Such was our loose, indifferent and unpatriotic method of dealing with naturalization up to January, 1915. Let us face the question squarely. We drew up the contract. If we did not properly safeguard ourselves, we alone are to blame. Even though we made a bad contract we should not treat it as "a scrap of paper," but should be men enough to live up to our promises with those who by our official acknowledgement, have complied with the conditions we formulated, however inadequate those conditions may have been.

If we can show that individual certificates of naturalization were improperly obtained or are treasonably held, it is our right and our duty to go into the courts, secure convictions against the parties and have their certificates cancelled, but it is neither our duty, nor is it British justice to condemn a class of our fellow citizens to a forfeiture by statute of their guaranteed rights, without charge, fair trial and conviction.

The Law Now in Operation

A new act was passed in June, 1914, to go into effect concurrently with the old act in January, 1915, and to supersede the old act entirely in January, 1918. The new act, while not strict enough in some respects, provides for the personal attendance of the applicant before a judge for examination as to his qualifications and fitness to become a British subject, and specifies that he must have put in five years' residence in Canada, must have an adequate knowledge of either the English or French language, must be of good character, must declare his intention, if naturalized, to reside permanently in His Majesty's Dominions, and must write out, with his own hand, and subscribe to the oath of allegiance in the presence of a commissioner.

The new certificate of naturalization provides for world-wide British nationality, and contains none of the objectionable restrictions and qualifications that characterized the old form, which was evidently framed to collect pottage rather than secure citizens. The fact remains that ever since confederation we have had a law in force offering aliens certificates of citizenship in Canada entitling them to "all political and other rights" upon easy terms and upon conditions that did not demand nor require the complete and permanent severance of their allegiance to their overseas rulers, nor the abandonment of their rights as citizens in their native countries. That these conditions were grossly inadequate from a nation-building standpoint was apparent long before the war broke out, but our minds were so absorbed in party warfare instead of nation-building that we did not hesitate to trade the foreign vote for pottage, regardless of the effect upon the nation as a whole.



The Soldier's Outlook

Showing How Canada Can Be Made a Better and a Happier Place for Canadians to Live In—By A. McKenzie Forbes

It is generally conceded that the war-worn soldier returns to Canada a changed man. He has seen God face to face. He thus returns with new ideals, new aims and aspirations. He fought for liberty, freedom and what he considered the spirit of democracy. He wants to see liberty, freedom and a real democracy in Canada. He wants to make Canada a better and a happier place for Canadians to live in.

The soldier left Canada, a boy. He has returned, a man. If he had any politics when he left Canada he lost his politics when he sanctified his life by devoting it to The Great Cause. He has lost his political creed and gained instead a nobler and more far-reaching creed—the belief, the desire that he should serve his fellowmen in Canada as he served his country in war. He is now interested in all sociological and national problems. He is interested not only in those problems which at present engage the attention of the government of Canada, but having seen God face to face he will aim to make Canada a better and a happier home for Canadians.

The returned soldier realizes that the world is in a state of transition and change. He knows that it is inevitable that Canada shall share in this change and all that it implies. His desire is that this inevitable change shall come to Canada slowly, surely, and by constitutional methods.

Sane Reconstruction

The returned soldier stands for a temperate and sane reconstruction of Canada on lines which will make this country a better and a happier place for Canadians to live in.

During the armistice—those days of waiting—the soldier had the leisure to look—though perhaps dimly—into the future and the place which he is to fill in the citizenship of Canada.

As the soldier-citizen visualizes his future and his future work, his spirit naturally looks to the land, because the land is the primal source of existence for us all, and the cultivation of the land is the fundamental industry of Canada.

For this very reason those most interested in the returned and returning soldier have not rested in their efforts to induce the national government to pass legislation in order to make farms and farming available for our returned men.

The efforts of the friends of returned soldiers have borne fruit—fruit beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. The legislation effected by the Dominion government is most liberal. Its effects should be far-reaching in the future welfare of the Canadian people. If a sane effort is made towards carrying out the provisions of the acts passed, much will have been accomplished to stabilize Canada, and to insure the future prosperity of Canadians by placing on the farms of our country a people who have shown their worthiness and who have the potential capacity so to develop agriculture in Canada that it may once more assume that position of importance in our national life which has been lost sight of in a too strong desire to create and foster our urban industries.

The Old "National Policy"

Since the inauguration of the national policy by Sir John A. Macdonald, the attention of the country has been fixed almost exclusively on the development of manufacturing and the growth of our industrial centres.

Although this policy was necessary at the time of its introduction (and no Canadian would willingly injure our factories or would deny protection to our infant industries), surely, after 40 years, many of our industries must have ceased to require protection at the expense of the Canadian people.

It is feared that it is only too true that the government of Canada in re-

cent years has been subsidizing industry at the expense of all Canada and especially at the expense of the farming interests. Farming has become subsidiary to manufacturing, and the fact that on agriculture depends the prosperity of Canada has been lost sight of by the glitter and the glamour of creating industries, many of which are not indigenous to Canada. These can only exist to the detriment of the Canadian people.

Agriculture is of more importance to Canada than any other industry. Have our governments realized that natural wealth, happiness and moral strength depend upon it? Canada's real problem today is to maintain upon our land a class of people whose status in society fairly represents Canadian ideals—industrial, social and ethical.

The national policy of today is to create factories to make a home market for the farmer, and farmers to make a market for urban industries.

The Manufacturers' View

The manufacturer points out that 50 per cent. of all farm products are consumed in Canada. He says, "Let us increase our home market for the farmers' produce by building up cities at the expense of the country. The manufacturer does not stop to think that this tends to breed quantity, not quality. He says, we cannot get the benefits that flow from the development of industries, the building up of great cities and the employment of labor except at some cost. The manufacturer does not realize that he has demonstrated that it is impossible to make Canada a happy place to live in if the city is to be developed at the expense of the country. He does not consider the city slums, the abnormal life of the city, the degeneration of the race in the city, the solid unhappiness of many of the families of the city laborer. He does not count the strike and discontent of the employee class as symptomatic of conditions unworthy of a great people."

Inevitably, but unfortunately, Canada has developed an enormous debt through her participation in the war. This must be paid. Students of political economy and thinkers generally realize that this can be done only by the surplus production of the farm. This and this alone will save Canada.

Deserting the Soil

How can we expect a surplus in the face of a decreasing agricultural population? In Ontario alone some 16,000 farm workers are deserting the soil every year for urban occupations. This army of workers is deserting from a force now well under a million strong.

The manufacturer has an answer. He says, how can we expect to see as many people on our farms under present day conditions as under conditions of years ago? The self-blinder and other machinery have taken the place of thousands of men who formerly helped to husband the crops. He points out that agricultural production has increased both in value and quantity during recent decades. The weakness of this argument lies in the fact that he does not tell us how much greater it would have been if our rural districts had had a normal increase in population instead of a decrease. His argument is based on the assumption that there is only a definite area of farm lands capable of being used for production, and that our farmers' market is inexorably limited by the barriers which surround it.

It is all very well for the manufacturer to manufacture excuses for the rural exodus. It is all very well for him to say that it is natural and to be expected. How can we expect to see as many people on our farms, under present day conditions, as under conditions of 20 years ago? But the truth lies in the statement that it is the surplus of the production of the farm which will save Canada from her enormous war debt. It is not the surplus of the production of our much protected factories. It is the surplus of the production of our little-favored agriculturalists.

How can we make the countryside in

His Fee Was \$100 Per Day

Two men were best of friends and neighbors. One had more land than he could conveniently work. The other felt he had not enough land, but could not see his way to buy more. Furthermore no land was for sale in his neighborhood. So he suggested to his friend that it would be profitable to both for him to work part of the other's land on shares. This seemed like a good proposition and the deal was completed, by a verbal agreement which both thought all that was needed owing to their friendship.

But the unexpected happened and a misunderstanding arose through a partial crop failure. The large land owner accused the other of poor farming methods, he thought he knew his rights, so entered legal action. The other man knew he had the law on his side and did not worry. The case came to court and farmer No. 1 engaged a city lawyer. He was such a powerful man he was not going to be trifled with. He would show farmer No. 2 what his rights were and, regardless of expense, would demand his "pound of flesh."

What a surprise he got when the judge gave the verdict in favor of the other man! He lost the case. He had unnecessary worry. He forfeited his prestige in the community. And his lawyer's fees were \$100.00 a day and expenses.

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Note.—This is the second of a series of articles written for The Veteran, by Col. A. Mackenzie Forbes, of Montreal, the first of which was reproduced in part in The Guide some months ago.

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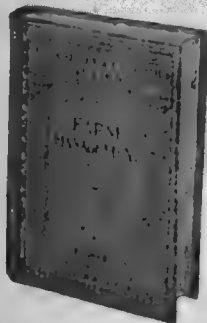
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Canada a place from which nobody would willingly emigrate? That is the question. First, farming must be made a paying proposition. Second, we must aspire to create the rural community. Our countryman must be able to satisfy to the full his economic, social, intellectual and spiritual needs.

The Essentials of Success

Farming must be made a paying proposition. Farming during war time has, generally speaking, been a remunerative occupation, but, again generally speaking, it was not so before 1914.

Farming should be a profitable occupation, but to be such the farmer must be able to purchase his implements and those essentials of life which are not produced on his farm at a reasonable price. Again, he must be able to sell his produce at a fair profit.

The farmer's ability to purchase at a reasonable rate depends on two things: first, the cheapest price of such articles; and secondly, his ability to avail himself of this price.

Now the cheapest price of most commodities not produced on the farm depends primarily on the tariff, and the tariff depends on the government of Canada.

All realize that the tariff has recently been under the severe criticism of the western farmer. All agree that it certainly was not planned in the interest of the farmer. In Canada in normal times most things which the farmer buys are sold to him at the world's dearest retail prices, and most of the things which he sells are disposed of by him for less than the world's cheapest wholesale price.

Why are most things sold to the farmer at the world's dearest retail prices? First, because of the tariff; and secondly, because the farmers lack organization to buy as well as organization to sell. They do not generally practice business methods.

The tariff directly penalizes everybody in Canada for the benefit of the manufacturer. Nearly everybody was, in the past, willing to suffer in the interest of making Canada a many-sided country by the development of our manufacturing industries, but things have changed, and it is useless to deny the truth, which is that now Canadians have begun to think that our factories have had a long period of protection, and if they have not learned to compete with the factories of other countries by now—well, it is time that they stood on their own legs.

Does It Pay?

The governments of Canada, both Liberal and Conservative, have been subsidizing the manufacturing industries at the direct expense of the Canadian farmer in the hope that they might benefit the farmer by creating a home market for him. In other words, the old time national policy provides that the farmer shall make a direct contribution to the manufacturer every time he purchases a protected article, and this contribution is to create and build up a market for him, the farmer.

Let us cite an example which we will take from the manufacturer of boots and shoes, not because they are particularly privileged, but because if the shoe pinches in this example it will pinch in many other cases.

The American manufacturer sells a pair of shoes to the American retailer for \$5.00. The Canadian manufacturer makes the same quality and same priced shoe, but knowing that he is protected to the extent of 30 per cent, he adds this duty of \$1.50, which we may call "protection money," to the shoes, and sells them for \$6.50 instead of \$5.00.

In 1913 the Canadian manufacturer added \$11,000,000 of this so-called protection money to the selling price just over the line. This was a clear gift to the manufacturer made by the people of Canada in order to help out our boot and shoe manufacturers that they might

employ labor which would create a home market.

Now the total wage roll of the entire boot and shoe industry in Canada that year was under \$8,000,000. In other words, the people of Canada would have been \$3,000,000 better off if they had given every employee in every boot and shoe industry in Canada his or her entire year's wages for remaining idle. (See Ottawa Citizen, 1919).

More Co-operation Needed

Why are most of the things which the farmer sells disposed of for less than the world's cheapest prices? Because the farmer does not sufficiently practice business methods. He lacks organization and co-operation. He does not sell directly and in wholesale quantities. By his lack of co-operation he fosters the middle-man and the commission agent. He has created a class who neither farm nor spin, but subsist on the contribution of the farmer, who might by organization and co-operation sell his finished product directly to the consumer.

A consul of Denmark was recently asked to give the secret of Denmark's agricultural greatness. He answered "Co-operation." Denmark's farmers practice co-operation in buying and in selling. They co-operate to manufacture and finish the product of the farm and to place the same in the hands of the consumer. Under co-operation he manufactures his butter, his bacon, his ham and many other farm products. With co-operative organizations he classifies and systematically distributes the original products of his farm.

With the same co-operative organizations he purchases his supplies at the world's cheapest prices.

He has succeeded where we have failed. In Ireland, also, under the leadership of Plunkett, through co-operation, the barren tree has been made to bear fruit and the poor man has prospered. Co-operation may yet help to assure the success of the Canadian farmer. The influences of co-operation will be manifold. These influences will bridge those expanses of isolation and loneliness which make the farm undesirable to our young men and young women. Co-operation will bridge the expanse of loneliness and that sense of isolation which have been a curse to the land.

Co-operation will act as an antidote to that spirit of discontent which, in the past, has threatened the very existence of our rural communities.

The Future

There is a future for the Canadian farmer—a future that is so sure that those most interested in the returned soldiers do not hesitate to influence them to throw in their lot with the farmer, but the future of Canadian farming lies firstly in legislation.

No country as an agricultural country can be complete in itself. There are two main currents of economic energy—the agricultural and the urban. These must be made to flow so that their action will not defeat each other. It is rational statesmanship to co-ordinate the wheels of industry. If agriculture is neglected in any country the rural population pours into the towns. It is because agriculture has been neglected by succeeding governments that Canada stands today on the brink of an industrial revolution.

There has been no co-relationship between the growth of our cities and our country. This is the ultimate cause of the spirit of discontent which pervades our Canadian people. The old national policy is responsible for much poverty as well as for the creation of much wealth. It is responsible for the alien and all that he has brought into the country. It is responsible for the aristocracy of money instead of the aristocracy of worth. We want neither rich nor poor in Canada. We want happy and contented Canadians.



The Farmers' Movement

Hon. C. A. Dunning's Notable Speech in the Saskatchewan Legislature

IN the provincial legislature at Regina, Hon. C. A. Dunning, minister of agriculture and provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, dealt with the address of W. H. Harvey, the recently-elected member for Kindersley, who, during his maiden speech in the house, described himself as the first representative of the farmers' movement in the legislature. Mr. Dunning said:—

"I want to congratulate the honourable member for Kindersley on his maiden address to this assembly. I know something of the difficulty of standing up here for the first time. I went through the experience and there was an added responsibility because I came here first as a minister as well as a new member. I know something of the feelings that animate a man when he addresses an assembly like this for the first time. It is different from a public meeting. There you have a chance of impressing the audience, but here you have a lot of hardheaded old and young men who have been making speeches themselves on a great many occasions and are very critical and hard to impress. I congratulate the member for Kindersley on his effort.

Exception To One Statement

"I do take exception, however, and in the most kindly manner, to his description of himself, which was also used by the leader of the opposition, as the first representative of the farmers' movement in the legislature? When did 40 other men sitting around here cease to be representatives of the farmers' movement in this legislature? The farmers' movement since the earliest days of the Saskatchewan legislature has been represented in these seats. When the first government was constituted, who was called in to take the portfolio of agriculture but the president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' movement at that time, Mr. Motherwell.

"Later on, as time went on, further recognition of the farmers' movement was given by the government of the day in inviting the minister of municipal affairs to enter the government. It was a recognition of the strength and power and influence of the farmers' movement in this province and his own official therewith.

"Later on, in connection with myself, if I had not been a leader in every position in that movement from secretary of a country local to the second highest office in the gift of the organization, I do not believe it is likely I would have been invited to become a member of the government. The farmers' movement taught me some things, gave me an education in public affairs, an education I obtained by the kindness of the men in it. I learned that principles rather than names and personalities count.

Re-calling Early Battles

"And so I take kindly exception to the statement of the honorable member for Kindersley that he is the first representative of the farmers' movement in this province. My mind goes back to those early days when the farmer in this province and in western Canada generally, could not load his own grain to a car, but was compelled to put his grain into an elevator owned by the monopoly. That was prior to the passing of the Manitoba Grain Act, later the Canada Grain Act. A small body of men fought that fight and the man who had more to do than any other man with the framing of that act was Hon. Walter Scott, former premier of the province. He was aided by farmers who succeeded through his influence with the government of that time at Ottawa, in having put on the statute books the Magna Charta of the farmers. The Grain Act made possible grain growing as an industry in this province.

"There are men sitting in this house today who formed part of that little band that fought that fight. Are they not representatives of the farmers' movement? I ask the question.

"Later on when the farmers decided that although they had got the privi-

lege of loading their cars it was not much use because they had no loading platforms. They entered into a long hard fight with the railway corporations and again at Ottawa, to secure the building of standard loading platforms. There are men sitting in this house today who took part in that fight with their own money and time in the interests of the farmers of the province as well as their own. Are these men not representatives of the farmers' movement?

History of Farmers' Fight

"Again later on, and this is history, when the Winnipeg Grain Exchange decided that this farmers' movement was getting too influential and at the same time the farmers decided that they wanted to sell their own grain through their own organizations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Many of the members of this house remember that fight, that it was necessary for them to put up their money to keep the fight going. They remember how the farmers' movement at that time indicated several members of the exchange and took them through the police court. They were glorious days. The men who put up that fight won the right for the farmers to sell their own grain through their own agencies and without that fight your Co-operative Elevator Company, your United Grain Growers and your farmers' organizations would not be worth a snap. They won the fight. Some of these men sit in this house today. Are they not representatives of the farmers' movement in Saskatchewan? When did they cease to be?

Fighting the Good Fight

"Further, along yet. The problem was not solved. We still groaned under the heel of the elevator monopoly all up and down this province. You will remember the great spread in prices and being told by one elevator man, if you do not like my prices go somewhere else, and that elevator somewhere else offered the same price. You will remember that a small band of devoted men, some of them now passed from the stage of life, some of them still here, went up and down this province, at their own expense, educating the farmers of this province to stick together and secure freedom from this monopoly. You will remember that in spite of the opposition of the Conservative party in this province and the opposition side of the house—because the farmers' movement, until a day or two ago, was always opposed by the official Tory party of this province—the co-operative elevator scheme was launched and made successful in spite of all the predictions of the honorable gentlemen who were in opposition.

Assiniboia Campaign

THE following is a copy of a letter being mailed to all the electors of the constituency of Assiniboia, together with the report of the auditor of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the Assiniboia campaign:—

"To the electors of Assiniboia: As an elector of Assiniboia constituency specifically, and as a loyal citizen of Canada generally, we hereby invite and request your present and continued advice and co-operation towards the initiation and working out of such Federal legislation as may be truly representative and democratic. We feel that heretofore, largely through the apathy and lack of intelligent interest of the electors themselves, our so-called representative government has become the plaything of old line political parties, who have been ready and willing to legislate along lines required by large capitalistic interests, if by so doing they could ensure longer tenure of office and other perquisites of political life, and that the broader and deeper interests of the Canadian people as a whole have been wantonly sacrificed by

"Some of the men who put up that fight are in this house today. Are they not representatives of the farmers' movement? I could cite a dozen other problems dealt with by the influence of the enlightened public opinion of the farmers as expressed through the medium of their organizations, and I cannot name today one outstanding issue between the government of the province and the Grain Growers' organizations of this province. Can any of the honorable gentlemen point to one? No!

A Question Propounded

"Can the honorable member for Kindersley point out any outstanding issue? Can he point out one? I ask him the question. I know he cannot. I have this further to say to him in all kindness again. It was reported in the press that at his nomination meeting he stated he was coming down here something like French's contemptible little army at Mons. One is tempted to ask, in the light of what I have recited, who are the Huns? We must excuse a statement of that kind as an outburst of eloquence which a man is sometimes betrayed into making in a moment of excitement. My own view is that instead of likening himself to French's contemptible little army, it would have been more suitable had he likened himself to that splendid army led by General Pershing, who, while they rendered splendid service in the closing days of the war, knew nothing at all of the hardships, the dangers and difficulties that had gone in the years before. That, I think, would have been a better illustration.

"I speak of these things with some feeling. All my public life has been spent in the Grain Growers' movement. My connections with it is possibly more intimate than any other member of this house. I stand where I stood. The principles which the Grain Growers' organization, through a long period of years, instilled into me are there today. I care not for name. It may be that the people of this province think I am not worthy to longer uphold these principles and to administer them in practice. That may be. That is the peoples' privilege. If I am no use in a public capacity to the farmers of the province, I am no use in a public capacity to anyone. The new day has come. Many men who were wise enough to sit back at home during the old years of the fight and attend to their own private business, as some of us were too foolish to do, many of these men have attained a competence early in their lives and are able to take a rest from the rigors of agriculture and are turning their eyes toward public honors. If the farmers of the province want to restore those who have in their best judgment borne the heat of the fray and put the armour on, some younger blood who are financially able to take the chance of public life, I bow to the ruling cheerfully. But I have yet to be shown that the farmers of the province have started to worship a name rather than a principle."

them, and the people regarded as their slaves and not their masters.

"We are now at the beginning of a new political era in Canada and let us hope it may be the dawning of a better day. The recent battle for truly democratic government, in so far as the constituency of Assiniboia is concerned, has left the people triumphant. The result of the election, however, brings to us a responsibility of which we scarcely yet realize the importance. We have elected our candidate, pledged to work for the enactment of legislation embodying the principles enunciated in our platform and to carry out the mandate of his constituents. This is only the beginning of the task we have set ourselves, and it is upon the individual elector that the burden now rests to carry to full fruition the policy we have adopted. To this end organization has been effected (or will be very shortly) which will enable you to put forward any idea in relation to legislation which you may wish to present. Your local committee is being instructed to hold quarterly meetings of the electors

Continued on Page 85

EASTLAKE TANKS



Cheapest because they're the Best

THE "Eastlake" Round End Stock Tank is very popular. Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron; the heavy tubing is firmly locked on and the strong angle iron braces are formed around the tubing. Side seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest construction known.

"Eastlake" Tanks are right in every rivet. All styles including, House Tanks, Cisterns, Granaries, Hog Troughs, Gasoline and Coal Oil Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers, etc., Well Curbing, Corrugated Culverts, Garages.

Ask for folder on the Tank you want. 189 W.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
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ROBE TANNING HIDES and FURS

We are the largest tanners in the West of CUSTOMERS' OWN Horse and Catle Hides.

Don't Forget
that we can pay you the most money for any hides or fur you have for sale, as we need them in our business.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Wheat City Tannery Ltd.
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"Some Overalls!"



"MASTER MECHANIC"

Recommended Specially for Farm Work

Western King Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
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DAIRYMEN

There are many ways in which this Bank can assist you in addition to granting loans when required and providing a safe place for your savings.

Call upon us at the first opportunity and let us explain what a complete banking service means to you.

92A

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Has for rental at moderate prices

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

For the safekeeping of valuable papers, stock certificates, jewelry, policies, etc.

PROTECT YOUR VICTORY BONDS

INCREASE YOUR HERDS

Every farmer knows that cattle raising is a profitable business.

Don't let financial considerations stand in the way of increasing your herds. If an advance is necessary to buy stock or feed, consult our local Manager. He is in a position to advise and assist you.

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180 Branches—82 Branches in Western Canada.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

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Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortisation System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

For further information, apply to:—

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Saskatchewan Branch.
REGINA, SASK.



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Alberta Branch.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Business and Finance

Canadian Money

“HOW much money is there in Canada?” is a question often asked. “Money” is a somewhat indefinite term, but if it is taken to mean coin and notes in circulation, the answer is supplied by the Public Accounts of Canada, published annually at Ottawa. From this report it appears that the amount of money in the above sense circulating in Canada on March 31, 1919, was \$514,695,959, compared with \$216,701,390 in 1914.

These totals were made up as follows:—

	1914	1919
Dominion notes	\$117,795,638	\$298,058,697
Bank notes	98,848,894	214,576,870
Gold coinage	1,362,581	889,450
Silver coinage	677,183	1,170,158
Copper coinage	17,604	80,784
	\$216,701,390	\$514,695,959

Security for Paper Money

Canada thus has a little more than \$512,000,000 of paper money in circulation, and the question naturally arises as to what is behind this paper currency. It is supposed by some people that every five-dollar bill is represented by five dollars worth of gold locked in a vault, but such is not the case. The Dominion government, against its note issue of nearly \$300,000,000 on March 31 last, held gold to the value of \$121,141,122, or slightly over 40 per cent.

In 1914, against \$117,000,000 odd of Dominion notes, the government held \$101,161,366 worth of gold, or approximately 85 per cent. This increase of note circulation in comparison with gold reserve indicates the extent to which the currency has been inflated during the war. Practically every other country except the United States has inflated its currency to a much greater extent than this and while even this amount of inflation has no doubt contributed to the fall in the value of the dollar, or the rise in the price of commodities, Canada must be considered to be in a very favorable position in this respect in comparison with other countries.

Bank Notes

With regard to the notes issued by banks, that is, all the notes in common use of \$5.00 denomination and up, the security is not based on gold to any great extent. Every chartered bank is empowered by the Bank Act to issue notes up to the amount of its unimpaired paid-up capital. As security for this, each bank deposits 5 per cent of its note issue in a central fund known as the Note Circulation Redemption Fund, and if any bank should at any time be unable to redeem its notes this fund contributed by all the banks would be drawn upon. In addition banks may issue notes against deposits of gold or Dominion notes placed in the Central Gold Reserve, and for six months of the year, during the crop moving season, they may issue further notes up to 15 per cent of their combined paid-up capital and reserve fund, on which, however, they must pay interest at 5 per cent to the Dominion government. During the war this provision was extended to the whole of the year, and it was in force throughout the summer of 1919. Against \$214,576,870 of notes in circulation in March 31, 1919, the Canadian banks had on deposit with the minister of finance in the Note Circulation Redemption Fund, \$5,865,538, and in the Central Gold Reserve they had \$10,500,000 in gold coin and \$97,850,000 in Dominion notes.

Shareholders' Liability

These deposits, however, are only a small part of the security which stands behind Canadian bank notes. In the event of a bank becoming insolvent, the first charge upon its assets is the redemption of its notes. Under the double liability clause of the Bank Act, every shareholder in a bank is liable for double the amount for which he has subscribed. The security of Canadian bank notes, while it rests only partially on gold deposits, is thus absolutely sound and unquestionable.

Hides Down, Shoes Up

George W. Brown, secretary of the Deloraine local of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, writes:—“At the

annual meeting of our local, attention was drawn to the drop in the price of hides following a supposed embargo. The result was, we forwarded the following lettergram to Premier Borden:—

“Deloraine Grain Growers local, in annual meeting assembled, wish to know who is responsible for the embargo on hides. We understand it was effective before the Board of Commissioners commenced its sittings. Hides declined 15 per cent but staple footwear made from Canadian hides advanced over 25 per cent since the embargo became effective. What is the object of the embargo? An immediate reply by wire will be highly appreciated.”

“In reply to which we received the following:—

“Telegram to prime minister received. Export of hides has not been placed under embargo but under control of Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, to whom application to export should be made by letter or telegram. Advised that to date no application for license to export has been refused.”

“It seems peculiar that at the same time when hides drop in price, the finished product boots and shoes advanced 25 per cent. I have this latter statement from a local retailer. The drop in the price of hides has been so marked that there is scarcely a market available in this town for hides. For example, we took a calf hide weighing 19 lbs to the local market and received \$1.40 for it. I am informed that the price of a good horse hide is from \$3.00 to \$6.00. I am also informed that the market for hides is so stagnant that the travellers have been taken off the road. Surely, this whole matter is one which calls for attention and for such action as will be effective toward improving the condition.”

The United States Market

A correspondent writes:—

“Will you please tell me through your valuable paper why we are given a participation certificate when we sell our wheat at the elevator, said certificate to be paid; amount unknown; time also unknown? Is the affair some great secret?”

“Would it not benefit Canada if we could ship our wheat across the line, and receive from 50c to 75c more per bushel? Why not sell in the highest market?”

“Why does the United States discount Canadian money? What conditions will bring about an equality of currency?”

The Wheat Board

The question of participation certificates has been dealt with on several occasions in The Guide, but in case any are still in doubt on the point, it may be said that participation certificates are issued to farmers when they sell their wheat, so that when the Canadian Wheat Board has completed the sale of the 1919 crop, every farmer may receive the full net proceeds of the sale of his grain. The amount to be paid in excess of the initial price of \$2.15 for No. 1 Northern, at Fort William, cannot be known until the transactions of the board have been completed, and the average price for the whole crop, and the expenses of the board, are ascertained. Exactly when this business will be completed is not known, hence the time of redemption of participation certificates is also uncertain.

It would certainly benefit Canada for wheat to be shipped to the United States, where high prices prevail, and announcement may be expected any day that the Canadian Wheat Board is shipping to the southern markets. If the prices obtained in the United States are higher than those obtained for earlier sales by the board, this will increase the value of every participation certificate that has been issued.

Canadian money is at a discount in the United States, and United States money is at a premium in Canada, because Canadian imports from the States are much larger than exports to that country. An equality in the value of the two currencies will be restored when trade conditions again become normal. Before the war the balance of trade between Canada and the United States was settled by England, where Canada was borrowing

"Review of the Bond Market in Canada for 1919"

Contents
Canadian Financial Conditions in retrospect. Trend of prices of Investment Securities. Comparative Statistics Bond Sales in the United States and Canada. 1919 Victory Loan figures. A reference booklet issued annually for investors in Canadian Securities.

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NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for construction of new elevator and alterations to Postal Station 'A'—Immigration Building, Winnipeg, Man., will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, January 12, 1920, for the removal of the present inclined mail elevator and the construction and erection of a new elevator and alterations to building, Immigration Building (Postal Station 'A'), Winnipeg, Man.

Plans and Specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Resident Architect, Department of Public Works, Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, Man., and the Postmaster, Brandon, Man.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 20, 1919.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

heavily, but English exports are at present comparatively very small and Canadian exports are being sent there on credit.

Big Price for Portage Farm

A new record has been established in the price of Portage farm land in the sale of the George Stacy farm, just west of the city, to the Dominion government. There have been sales this year where the purchase price was \$100 per acre, but this latest sale carries with it a price of \$130 per acre, and it will likely be some time before it is equalled.

The purchaser is the Dominion government, and the farm will be added to the land of the Indian school, which is situated across the road from Mr. Stacey's property. The school has been cramped for room and this addition will greatly increase the output.

Mr. Stacey purchased the farm 17 years ago, and at that time paid \$35 per acre for it. He has purchased a house in Portage la Prairie, and has taken up residence in the city.

Large Investments in Sask.

The report of the provincial treasurer for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1919, states that there is now invested in the province, by insurance companies, a sum of \$28,000,000, although the companies making the investments derive a premium revenue of only \$10,398,000 from policies written in Saskatchewan. The companies with the largest investments in this province are Canadian and British, the Canadian Life Insurance Company heading the list with \$5,900,000.

Mortgage and loan companies have also a large financial stake in Saskatchewan, amounting to \$57,000,000. The companies with the largest investment are all Canadian and British, with the exception of the Credit Foncier.

The Mortgage Company of Canada and the North of Scotland Mortgage Company head the list with about \$5,000,000 each.

During the period covered by the report, 185 concerns, with authorized share capital of \$33,580,000, were incorporated; 33 companies increased their capital from \$18,000,000 to \$48,000,000; and, in addition, 94 rural telephone companies were incorporated, and 30 other such companies increased their capital.

The report showed a revenue of \$195,000 from corporation taxes, and over \$700,000 from auto licenses.

Loan company managers, interviewed regarding the report, stated that the figures for the present current year would show a large increase, as there was a brisk demand for mortgage loans, equalling, if not surpassing the year 1913, when the business was at its height for this province.

Financier Advocates Co-operation

A new spirit of co-operation must take the place of the old customs of competition if a real solution of the various phases of unrest disturbing the world today is to be found. There must be co-operation between educational institutions and industrial institutions. These statements were made in New York recently by George W. Perkins. Mr. Perkins, after rising from the rank of office boy to be the head of the New York Life, a partner of J. P. Morgan and chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation retired from active business life at 40 years of age and gave himself up to public affairs in general, and the study of profit-sharing and industrial benefit schemes in particular. The sentiment above epitomizes the results of his study.

"Competition at one time may have been the life of trade, but it certainly was the death of manhood, the curse of womanhood and the wreck of childhood," said Mr. Perkins.

German Trade Resumed

United States and Great Britain have resumed heavy trading with Germany since the signing of the armistice. Exports from United States to Germany for the first ten months of year totalled \$52,420,095, and imports from Germany \$4,914,787. Great Britain, from the signing of the armistice to October 31, exported to Germany goods valued at more than \$80,000,000, and received imports from Germany valued at \$1,087,000.

Now More Than 380 Branches in Canada

Constantly enlarging our sphere of influence that we may extend to you—our customers—the fullest possible banking accommodation, we have made notable additions to our branch bank system in Canada during this year.

We have 380 branches and continue to grow.

We aim to be the Biggest Bank in Canada from the standpoint of Character and Service.

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office: Winnipeg

RESOURCES \$165,000,000

Genuine Snaps in Farm Lands

We have for sale the following lands, suitable for grain growing, cattle raising or mixed farming:—

25,000 Acres—Within 45 miles and north-east of Winnipeg; the last and only tract of land of good quality in this district suitable for colonization. Price on whole-sale basis, only \$10 per acre net.

3,500 Acres—Between Otterburne and Dufrost, on Emerson branch. Ideal for stock raising, where water is easily got; 40 miles south-east of Winnipeg. For quick sale, \$13.50 per acre.

2,520 Acres—With excellent buildings, about two-thirds under cultivation, beautiful soil, close to Brandon. Well worthy of inspection. Cheap at \$50 per acre.

800 Acres—At Lydiatt Station (railway siding touches the land), with buildings and large cultivation, situated on Brokenhead River. Ideal farm and location. Price \$35 per acre.

These are properties belonging to estates under our care, and must be disposed of and proceeds distributed among beneficiaries, hence the reason for immediate sale. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

340 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

The New Year

suggests new resolutions—improvement where improvement is needed.

Consider the matter of your Life Insurance. Is there room for "Improvement" here?

Start the New Year well by arranging this vital matter of protection.

Look into the Policies of The Great-West Life. You will find them inexpensive—liberal—profitable.

Ask for rates and printed matter.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "P" HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

1920 Desk Calendar—free on request

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured.

As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
December	Assets	1,295,524.37
31st, 1919	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada?

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Dauphin Convention

THE fifth annual convention of the Dauphin District Grain Growers' Association was held at Dauphin on the 18th and 19th November and will long be remembered as a source of encouragement and inspiration to every worker in the movement here.

The opening session was a mass meeting held in the town-hall on the first evening, at which over 200 farmers and many railway men were present. John Kennedy, a pioneer in the farmers' movement, was the speaker, and he had the close attention of the audience, while he exposed to plain view—giving proof again and again, the many injustices of our economic and taxation system.

The following morning in the Pollen block the convention again got down to business. Routine and reports first commanded the delegate's attention. There were present over 100 delegates and members, representing 19 associations. Eight new locals have been brought into being the past six months, with the probability of four or five more being added during the next few days, an organizer being then at work in the eastern part of the district.

The first resolution to come before the meeting referred to Director R. J. Avison, expressing sympathy in his severe illness, with a sincere hope of his ultimate and complete recovery.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

1. "Whereas, under a recent amendment to the Immigration Act, Canadian citizens may be deported without trial by jury; and,

"Whereas, the right which is supposed to belong to all British citizens to the habeas corpus writ, may be denied them; and,

"Whereas, we believe that such amendment is a menace to the liberty of all Canadians, and an incitement to anarchy; be it therefore

"Resolved, that we ask that all persons held under such amendment be granted trial by jury, and that the amendment be repealed at the earliest opportunity."

2. "Whereas, threats of prosecution has been made against a farmer in the Gilbert Plains district, if he killed and sold any of his beef; and,

"Whereas, we believe that no danger to public health is involved in such practice; and,

"Whereas, the attorney-general has failed to reply to a direct question as to the law; and,

"Whereas, we fear a monopoly of the beef trade is desired by the packing interests, and that the above legislation is one step toward that end. This district therefore asks the provincial convention to take up this matter and deal with it as seems advisable."

3. "Whereas, the killing of stock on the C.N.R. is apparently on the increase, the cattle-guards proving useless to keep stock off the track; and,

"Whereas, no opportunity for the identification of stock killed is given stock-owners and no redress is made to stock-owners; be it therefore

"Resolved, that the best possible facilities be provided for identification of stock so killed and that the government be responsible for value of stock thus killed, unless negligence by the owner is proved, and that penalties be provided, for defective guards and fences whenever proved."

4. "That we urge the Grain Growers Provincial Convention to reiterate its opposition to the cultivation of a military spirit in Canada. We recognize that what was necessary in the abnormal condition of war is a dangerous condition in peace, and we ask the provincial convention to endorse our views, and place them before the government and urge the reduction of the military force to the lowest possible point as early as possible."

5. "That we express our continued sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the labor movement in Canada and with our returned soldiers in seeking the favorable conditions of re-establishment."

Conducted Officially for the 'Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

6. "That we recommend to a conference soon to meet (unable to state with more definiteness name of conference) the advisability of printing literature in other languages than English."

Almost the last act of the full convention was the passing without a dissentient the following:—"Resolved, that we proceed to organize for political action."

A managing committee was appointed, representatives being drawn from every local throughout the federal constituency with John Seale as president, H. P. Nicholson as secretary and R. E. Fisher as treasurer.

The officers for the Dauphin district:—President, J. W. McQuay; vice-president, W. J. Ward; directors, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; John Dalgleish, Grand View; Mrs. M. McKercha, Mount View, Dauphin P.O.; secretary-treasurer, B. F. Boughen; district director of the provincial association, R. J. Avison; Women's Section, Miss Jenny Strang.

Dauphin Political Executive

Immediately following the recent district convention in Dauphin the committee which was appointed to have

Growers of Macdonald district was held in Carman on Thursday, December 18, and was one of the best conventions the district has had. There were 42 delegates in attendance representing the following local associations:—Elm Creek, Homewood, Roseisle, Roland, Rosebank, Central Somerset, Holland, Cypress River, Treesbank, Pomeroy, Fannystelle, Treherne, Swan Lake and Altamont. Besides the delegates there were visitors from various adjacent districts making up a total attendance of about a 100.

A main feature of the convention was the discussion of political action. The main principles of this phase of the farmers' movement as it has developed up to the present time, were stated in brief addresses by C. H. Burnell and W. R. Wood. The feeling was evidently strongly in favor of following the example of the other districts which have begun to organize and the convention decided to express itself in the following resolution:—

"Whereas, this convention believes the principles of the New National Policy are acceptable to the great majority of the electors of this district; and,

THE FARM BOY'S RESOLVE

In the thinking of the household and the planning of the days,
In deciding crop rotations and in driving of the greys,
In the working out together of our toils and of our plays,
Dad says I must do my bit.

So I take it as my motto and I set myself to be
Loyal to the group around me as group comrades ought to be,
Offering my little service, not compelled, but wholly free,
I shall try to do my bit.

And out beyond the circle of the household and its thought
There's the wider group of neighbors into which I too am wrought,
And in facing my life task with that community I ought,
Of course, to do my bit.

And out beyond the circle of the neighborhood, I find
The wider, outer circles of the nation and mankind,
And in all of human interest, clearer daily, 'tis defined
That a man must do his bit.

In the thinking of the people, in the movement of the race,
In the planning out of progress where its chart lines we can trace,
In the sum of life, to satisfy my soul, I must take place,
And stand to do my bit.

And this prairie Farmers' Movement comes to offer for my need,
A brother's hand of helping in the practice of my creed,
And I pledge me to it standing, that, in thought and word and deed,
I will try to do my bit.

charge of the political organization got together. That committee was composed of representative members from every local in the constituency and was elected amid very considerable enthusiasm by the convention.

When the committee met, there was a thorough discussion of the methods used in Saskatchewan and in several Manitoba constituencies which have already begun the work of political organization and a program was immediately adopted covering the complete organization of the whole constituency. An executive was elected consisting of John Seale, chairman; Dr. Mack, vice-chairman; W. J. Ward, 2nd vice-chairman; R. E. Fisher, treasurer and H. P. Nicholson, secretary. Under the charge of this committee preparations are going forward for the active canvass. The prospects are very encouraging throughout the constituency generally and uniform success is confidently expected. Further particulars will be forthcoming from time to time as organization progresses.—H. P. Nicholson.

Macdonald District Grain Growers
The annual convention of the Grain

association, and "would suggest that selection of date be left to the Central board;

"Whereas, the question of the proper dockage on grain taken into the initial elevators in Manitoba is a burning question, and one to which, under existing conditions there seems to be no remedy; and,

"Whereas, any mixture that may be in grain as it comes from the threshing machines, such as small and shrunken grain, cracked kernels, wild oats, fox-tail seeds, etc., etc., all have a feeding value and can be used to good advantage by the producer in feeding of livestock;

"Therefore, we the members of the MacDonald District Grain Growers' Association, in convention assembled session of the federal legislature, the Dominion Grain Act be so amended that the owners of all receiving elevators in the province of Manitoba be compelled to instal and operate up to date cleaning machinery so that all grain received by them into their elevators will be cleaned to grade and the screenings taken home by the owner;

"That we the MacDonald District Association in convention assembled place ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to the proposition for the appointment by the federal government of a permanent commission to deal with the tariff, believing that the tariff should be dealt with by the responsible representatives of the people in parliament;

"Resolved that we, the members of the MacDonald District Grain Growers' Association are of the opinion that in the best interests of the association, the name Manitoba Grain Growers' Association should be changed to The United Farmers of Manitoba;

"That we the MacDonald District Association of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association express our approval of the action taken by our Central board at Brandon last July, re the resignation of R. C. Henders, and hereby endorse the following resolution of our Central board;

"We, the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, while deeply regretting the circumstances which have necessitated the resignation of our president, R. C. Henders, and while we fully appreciate the long years of faithful service he has rendered our organization, yet after careful consideration, we cannot in any degree accept his attitude on the tariff in the recent budget and vote. We, therefore, repudiate his stand, accept his resignation and reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Platform."

Selkirk Convention at Stonewall

The annual convention of the Selkirk constituency was held at Stonewall on December 11, with a more representative attendance than at any previous convention. The following locals were represented:—Stonewall, Tecumseh, Brant-Argyle, New Scotland, Pine View, Eriksdale, Balmoral, Teulon, Gunton, Fisherton, Fisher Branch, Gimli, Geysir, South St. Andrews, Cloverdale.

Political action in support of the Farmers' Platform was unanimously endorsed and a resolution was also passed favoring action in the sphere of provincial politics. Arrangements were made for a representative meeting for organization and it may be expected that early in the new year the whole constituency will be organized in detail.

The planning out of some scheme whereby the wood and fish which are the products of the northern part of the district may be made available for other areas was discussed and will be followed out if possible by practical measures in coming months.

The following officers were elected for 1920:—President, J. H. Slater, Balmoral; vice-president, Mr. Beckstead, Teulon; secretary, Harold Wieneke, Stony Mountain; directors, G. O. Einarson, Bifrost; Peter J. Irwin, Camper; W. C. Campbell, Pigeon Bluff; district director of provincial association, W. H. French, Stony Mountain; district director W.S.G.G.A. Mrs. James Pulfor, Balmoral.

"Whereas, we are convinced that no way of realizing that policy is open excepting through direct representation on the floor of the House of Commons;

"Therefore be it resolved, that as united farmers of Manitoba in this district of MacDonald, we proceed to organize for the election of a candidate who will represent and back that policy and that in general we follow the method of organization that has been adopted in the districts of Neepawa and Brandon."

The election of officers for the district for 1920 issued as follows:—President, W. J. Lovie of Holland; vice-president, Mrs. Cole, Cypress River; secretary, Thomas Wood, Elm Creek; directors, Fred Patterson, Roland; A. Garnett, Homewood, and E. J. Stevenson, Roseisle. Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, provincial association, and Miss Graham as district director of the provincial Women's Section.

Other resolutions dealing with important public matters passed by the convention were as follows:—

"We, the members of MacDonald District Convention are of the opinion that an annual church service be held on a fixed date throughout the province would be in the best interests of our

United Farmers of Alberta

Group Organization

Of late we are hearing a great deal about democracy, Bolshevism, Soviet government, class organization, class legislation and so on. Any move by people for the betterment of themselves, the producers and consumers, the working people in general, is called Bolshevism and class organization that will destroy the democracy of our government. What is this so-called democracy of ours that is in such great danger of destruction, and who are they that are so solicitous for it?

To get away from our present camouflaged autocracy the people must organize, and they are realizing this as never before. The farmers are getting their organization perfected. So much so that at last they are putting up their own candidates and electing them to parliament. The labor organizations are doing the same thing in the cities, and when they get their organization to the same degree of perfection and harmony within as the farmers, we will get our first real democratic government which will be a government of democratic groups. The farmers and labor, the workers in the cities are the great majority of the people of this country. Why should they not be the government? They are going to be. There is nothing surer if they continue to co-operate as they have started to do.

This group organization is the only possible means of getting a real democratic government. Take for instance the farmers. They are organized all over the country into locals, where they meet once a month and discuss their problems. These locals each choose their own leaders from among themselves. Once a year representatives chosen by each local meet together in a provincial convention and choose an executive for the year. In this way they get to know one another and understand one another's difficulties. They come to an agreement as to how these difficulties are to be surmounted. They form a great mass of solid thought. Then they choose from among themselves in a democratic way the men best able to expound their ideas and bring them into being. From now on they are going to elect some of these men to parliament to represent them in the government of the country. Labor, in the cities, seem to be going at things in the same way (although because of greater difficulties they are not quite so far advanced as the farmers).

These two groups will co-operate when they get to parliament. They cannot do anything else. Look back at old Ontario. They will be the two predominating groups; the majority in parliament. The old political parties may continue and eventually develop into organizations or groups of big business and professional men. There may also be other smaller groups. In this way each class or group will be represented in parliament according to their size and proportion of the population. When this is brought about we will have a real democracy. A government of the people, for the people and by the people. Of course, the specially privileged class which amounts to less than five per cent. of the people see this and do not like it. Therefore, the cry of Bolshevism and class rule. Did we ever have anything else than class rule? Class rule by the five per cent.—Harry T. Simpson, secretary, Hanna, U.F.A.

Relief for the South

In view of the fact that certain sections of southern Alberta have suffered severely from drought this year, and previously it was felt that there might be need for assistance beyond what was forthcoming from government sources, especially in the nature of winter clothing.

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. gladly accepted the offer of the Alberta provincial branch of the Red Cross to co-operate with them in the receiving and distributing of such relief, the Red Cross having the necessary machinery to handle it, and being internationally organized for this purpose.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

A questionnaire was accordingly sent from the U.F.A. Central office to districts in the drought area, to ascertain the need for outside assistance. Up to December 4, the names and addresses of 124 families reported to be in need, were received at the U.F.A. Central office, the number of children being approximately 500. The information thus received is given to the Red Cross, who in turn send the desired clothing to the U.F.A. local at that point, acting as distributing agent.

With a view to supplementing the resources of the Red Cross, that they might be adequately equipped to meet this situation, the U.F.A. sent out an appeal to locals in the more fortunate areas of the province for contributions of clothing to be sent direct to the Red Cross Society, Calgary.

A special relief fund is being opened at Central office, United Farmers, of Alberta, Calgary, for contributions of money, these to be acknowledged and official receipt sent from Central, and also list published on the Alberta page of The Guide and in The Western Independent. It is intended that this money shall be utilized to purchase a certain quantity of new clothing to suit particular needs not already met by the clothing sent direct to the Red Cross.

Chauvin District

The Chauvin District U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., held a successful business meeting on November 29. But! we were not successful in procuring free freight from the Department of Agriculture, on cattle for feeding purposes into Saskatchewan.

The secretary was instructed to take up with the G.T.P. the matter of pro-

Mr. Gilchrist always took a deep interest in any movement which tended to better conditions in the rural districts. He was an ardent U.F.A. worker—one which our local can sorely afford to lose.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. S. Cornett on Tuesday afternoon November 18, in the Presbyterian church, which was packed to overflowing, giving further proof, if necessary, of the respect and esteem which deceased held throughout the entire district.

The heartfelt sympathy of the community goes out at this time to his mother, brothers and sisters in their bereavement.—W. H. Gordon, secretary Islay local.

National Industrial Conference

Central office is informed that copies of the official report of proceedings and discussions at the National Industrial Conference of Dominion and Provincial Governments with Representative Employers and Labor Men, on the subjects of Industrial Relations and Labor Laws, and for the consideration of the labor features of the treaty of Peace, held at Ottawa, September 15 to 20, 1919, are now available for distribution.

Any locals which are interested in the labor question would do well to write for copies of the same. This is issued by the Labor Department of the Dominion Government, and can be secured free on application to Gerald H. Brown, secretary, National Industrial Conference, Ottawa, Canada.

Rally at Turtleford

A monster rally is to be held at Turtleford, on December 17, under the combined auspices of the Turtleford G.G. Co-operative Association and the Turtleford Agricultural Society. The

Annual Convention

Calgary, January 20-23, 1920

during stock cars for the shipment of stock from this district. Also to ask Central to use their influence in above cause.

The feed shortage is very acute with us, as those who have not been able to ship stock have had to feed five weeks already. As this is the second crop failure in succession in this district many of us simply cannot afford to buy feed at any price. They must sell and quickly at that, or there will be a serious shrinkage, and some will die. Many of the farmers are feeding beef cattle that should have been sold two weeks ago, thereby reducing the number of stockers they will be able to winter. The severe weather and storms of October and November are responsible for this condition, that amounts to almost a calamity in this district at least.

We are looking forward to a visit from A. C. Muir, president Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association, towards the end of December. Mr. Muir will address a series of meetings on the Farmers' Political Movement.—Geo. Leggett, secretary Chauvin District U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

Islay Loses President

It is with deep sorrow that we report the death of Chas. Gilchrist which took place on Saturday, November 15. When our local was re-organized in March 1916, deceased was unanimously chosen as president and held that office for two years.

object of the rally is to spend a profitable day in getting better informed of the agricultural progress and capacity of the Turtleford district with a view to extending a practical interest in co-operative trading and livestock marketing.

A Two-Day Session

This rally will continue through the afternoon and evening and resume on the 18th if business and program warrants. Speakers from the Department of Agriculture and from the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan are to be present. Arrangements are also being made for representatives of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. and the Farmers' Platform political organization to be present and present the claims of those organizations.

Turtleford district is one of the sections of the province which give great promise of development. Its people are alive to its potentialities and are doing their best to develop them. One of the products of this effort is the Turtleford G.G.A. Co-operative Association, which in the year 1918 had a business turnover of \$250,000, \$90,000 of which was in general trading and the bulk of the balance in co-operative shipping of livestock. This association owns and operates a large warehouse and a retail store.

This rally is an informal gathering, and everyone interested in the development of the district and the extension of co-operative agriculture enterprise is cordially invited to attend.

U.F.A. Briefs

Our local is progressing very favorably. A good interest is being taken in U.F.A. work and when the time comes for political action, I think we will hold our own.—E. S. Clemens, secretary Sedgewick local.

We find The U.F.A.—What It Is—What It Has Done—What It Aims To Do, very good. We want 100 copies for distribution.—M. B. Anderson, secretary, Bowville Local No. 580, Carman-gay, Alberta.

We are having an oyster dinner soon to try and get our membership up to normal. Several dates have been fixed for it but always something has headed it off.—N. J. Smith, secretary, Cayley local.

A great deal of interest is shown among our members, and I think and hope we will be able to double our membership at our next annual meeting as our local is only a few months old. We are hoping to succeed and are doing the best we can to secure new members.—John Schulz, secretary, Stony Plain local.

We are taking on new life for the winter. We had a fine social afternoon and program at our last meeting, and have planned some good meetings for the balance of the year.—E. R. Briggs, secretary, Rockdale local.

Our local has been quite alive this fall. The meetings have been well attended, packing our large school to the doors. Miss Patterson, the teacher, has rendered good programs after the business part of the meetings, which have been a great help in getting out the ladies and young folks. We are co-operating on the purchase of various supplies.—O. E. Jones, secretary, Prairie Dell local.

A local has been formed at Padstow to be known as the Padstow local, No. 603. E. S. Connelly is president and Charles Woodger is secretary. This local starts with a paid-up membership of ten.

A concert and banquet was given by the local members of the Elk Point U.F.A. at the auditorium. A nice program of local talent was rendered but the debate which was, Is it Necessary That a Man Have \$2,000 When He Enters the Matrimonial State or Not? was the most interesting item.

The annual meeting was not largely attended partly owing to the nature of the weather. We have a few new members in sight for the coming year.—Alex. Garrow, secretary, Newell local, No. 167, Brooks, Alta.

Am enclosing \$5.00 membership fees. This money should have been remitted several months ago, but was waiting until we got 250 members. We only got 249, so in 1920 we will try and reach the 250.—Mrs. Kate Farquharson, secretary, Eye Hill local, No. 553, Provost, Alta.

The union is not going as well as it might on account of drought. A great many are leaving this part, still we are doing our best. Am arranging a series of debates for this winter.—Arthur I. Robertson, sec.-treas., Peerless local, Jenner, Alta.

At our last meeting we discussed the resolution that the Brutus local had published in The Guide, but after a thorough discussion same was rejected. We are very much enthused politically, but think it too early to nominate a man.—C. O. Pontius, secretary, Burns local.

Our last meeting was rather a failure on account of very severe weather, but I am working hard to have our next meeting a success. The ladies have organized at this point and I think it will help our local considerably, although some cannot see it that way.—A. M. Sherwood, secretary, Rosyth local.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Meaning of "The Common Enemy"

WALLACE G. A. Gourlay, of Landis, under date of November 8, writes to the Central office as follows: "I see in The Guide of October 29, in answer to a correspondent speaking of the electors of Assiniboia, you say: 'These people forget their Gritism and Toryism in the face of the common enemy.' I thought I had followed the public men of this province fairly closely; but I see this must not be the case. I must have missed something of importance, and, as I wish to know of it I am enclosing a stamped envelope, which I hope you will use in letting me know when and how Hon. W. R. Motherwell became the 'common enemy' of the farmers of this province?"

"The Common Enemy"

In reply to various criticisms of a kindred nature, it is as well to remember that in the discussion of the science of government, which is the only kind of politics worth while considering, principles and not men count; which was probably better exemplified in the Assiniboia by-election than has been the case at any other election in Canada.

Mr. Motherwell, as one of the prominent men of the province of Saskatchewan, and a successful minister of agriculture, still retains the confidence of the people of Saskatchewan. But when he resigns this position and enters the field against the representative of the organization which he has taken such an honorable share in building up, viz., the Grain Growers' movement, which, rightly or wrongly, has entered the political field in support of certain principles, the position changes.

In defence of the Liberal platform of August last, Mr. Motherwell and his friends contend that the action of the Assiniboia electors in selecting an independent candidate, in support of the new national policy was an attempt to divide the "low tariff" vote. How that can be the case is difficult to understand, when as a matter of fact, O. B. Gould was in the field at least seven days before Mr. Motherwell announced his candidature and this in spite of the fact that the Liberals of Assiniboia held a convention seven days before the Carlyle convention and decided not to nominate a candidate until after the latter convention had been held. If the tariff vote was split, as alleged, then it was Mr. Motherwell who did the splitting; if as he and his supporters contend that the Liberal platform and the new national policy are identical.

Are The Platforms Identical?

But this is exactly where there is much room for difference of opinion. As a matter of fact the two platforms, on this particular issue, as well as in many other ways, are a long way from being synonymous. In the first place, is there any reason for believing that the Liberal party is any more sincere in its determination to enforce tariff reductions than it was in 1896, when the issue was quite as strong and the pledges of the Liberal party were even more strongly worded? Now, after 23 years—nearly a quarter-of-a-century—during which period the Liberals were in power for 15 years, how much has the tariff been lowered, so far as farm implements, etc., are concerned? It is poor satisfaction for the farmers or others concerned, to be told that while the duty has been taken off diamonds, there is still a duty of 48½ per cent. on woolen goods; and that this is about the best which the party Mr. Motherwell was supporting has been able to do.

No Provision for Revenue

But what is of still greater importance is the fact that the Canadian Council of Agriculture has manifested its sincerity in the demand for tariff changes by making provision in its program to make good the losses to revenue by direct taxation, and has declared itself in no uncertain way. Clause 4, of the New National Policy, in pointing out that these proposed tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue, provides that it shall be made up in the following manner:

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

"(a) By a direct tax on unimproved land values; (b) a graduated personal income tax; (c) a graduated inheritance tax; (d) graduated income tax on corporation profits; (e) profits tax to be absolutely upon the basis of actual cash invested and that no consideration be allowed for watered stock; (f) no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use under short-term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded."

Liberal Revenue Plank

The plank in the Liberal platform, referring to the same question, is as follows: "(2) Increase of revenue must be sought from an equitable and effective imposition of graduated taxes on business profits and income applicable to all incomes above reasonable exemptions; (3) taxes on luxuries."

In consenting to become the Liberal standard-bearer, at the personal request of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King—according to the statement of the Winnipeg Free Press Special Correspondent, who was on the ground during the contest—Mr. Motherwell was entirely within his right and no one is referring to him as an enemy because he thus afforded the electorate of Assiniboia the opportunity of deciding between the two platforms; and while it is naturally a disappointment to Mr. Motherwell and his friends that the Liberal platform was rejected and that the new national platform was so emphatically endorsed, it is not a matter of either surprise or disappointment to those who have long been looking for this day when machine politics, such as Canada has been governed by ever since Confederation, has been told to "beat it," and give place to those whose platform justifies us in hoping that they are sufficiently in earnest and independent of the "big interests" for their campaign funds, to carry out a program which the people they represent have been voting for during the last quarter-of-a-century.

Of course, it is possible that the new political line-up may fall down. But it is quite apparent to those who have the say-so are quite willing to take a chance by giving them the opportunity of making good; under the assurance, that at least, in so far as their tariff policy is concerned, they cannot be much more of a failure than the old Grit and Tory parties have been; which is whom we are referring to when we speak of "a common enemy."

The Rank and File

It has frequently been stated and cannot be too generally understood that the success of the Grain Growers' Association, in the final analysis, depends upon the rank and file. Great leadership, in the past, has rightly or wrongly been regarded as an important essential of success in great causes; but without the loyalty and support of the common people, to the underlying principles which only make causes worth while, under the present form of democratic government no movement can hope for or deserve success.

An interesting example of this type of man is to be found in the Cypress Hills, in the south-western portion of the province, in the person of J. P. Fernquist, secretary of the Stone Grain Growers' local. Recently, the writer was scheduled to hold a series of week-end meetings at Tompkins, Stone and Keale Springs. Owing to a four-days' blizzard, which broke loose immediately after the first meeting, which was held at Stone, 20 miles from either railway, telegraph or telephone, no opportunity was afforded of getting in touch with the outside world.

As a result the writer was domiciled with the energetic secretary of the Stone local for four full days, and was thereby enabled to gather a few interesting facts of his history and achievements to appreciate the need of empha-

sizing the statement made at the commencement of this article.

Eleven years ago Mr. Fernquist located in the Cypress Hills, where he is at present domiciled, and was the first settler there. During those 11 years he has been postmaster, and until three years ago carried the mail once a week from Tompkins to Stone, a distance of 20 miles each way. Since then the mail has been a bi-weekly event, which, therefore, makes his overland journeys across the hills to Stone from Tompkins and back, 80 miles per week, or 4,260 miles per year. He handles mail twice per week for 115 people.

Last year Mr. Fernquist erected a store, about 100 yards from his residence, where the post office is located. Above the store is a hall, which is used for dances, meetings, etc., and which has become the community centre for the district.

Secretary Since Organization

Mr. Fernquist has been the local secretary ever since its organization several years ago, and it is principally through his efforts that the organization has survived. So great is his interest in the continuance of the Stone local that last year he paid out of his own pocket the membership fees to the Central office rather than have it recorded that the Stone local was amongst the lapsed. This may not be regarded as the best method, perhaps, of doing business, but it is no reflection upon Mr. Fernquist; rather a tribute to his interest and zeal in the work of the association, which is seldom to be found in such a marked degree.

Another specific example of Mr. Fernquist's quiet devotion to the Grain Growers' movement was revealed during the above visit. On the Friday he drove to Tompkins and back, 40 miles, returning to his home, during a baby blizzard, about seven o'clock. The same evening a dance was held in the hall above his store, and as it did not break up until five o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Fernquist was unable to retire to his bed until nearly daylight. After a few hours sleep the duties of the day were resumed by a Grain Growers' meeting in his hall shortly after ten o'clock. During the rest of the day a blizzard raged, with an increasing wind and a decreasing temperature, necessitating considerable coal consumption, and it was again almost midnight before he was able to retire.

"No Peace For the Wicked"

But as "There is no peace for the wicked," on Sunday morning, about six o'clock, Mr. Fernquist set out through the storm and cold, walking altogether 16 miles, in a vain effort to secure an automobile to convey the writer to Tompkins, for the 11.25 a.m. train to Regina. This is all the more deserving of record in view of the fact that Mr. Fernquist is 62 years of age, and one of our alien population; and it is no disparagement to our native population to presume that few of them would have done the same thing under the circumstances.

Mr. Fernquist was born in Sweden, and came to Canada 30 years ago, locating first in South Dakota. He is a grandfather in his own right and one of the new Canadians, whose loyalty to Canadian institutions needs no better guarantee than his zeal for the Grain Growers' movement; to say nothing of his unselfish devotion to the well-being of the community in which he has been a resident all these years; whose age and nationality is no barrier to his service to the community, as has been demonstrated by the fact that for some years he was reeve of the rural municipality in which he has been located for the past ten years.

Explains Wheat Embargo

Under a December date, J. B. Trump, of Denzil, wrote to the Central secretary, relating his troubles in connection

with the Winnipeg Grain Board. He says in part:—

"I wrote to them about 40 days ago and they sent me a permit to ship one car of wheat—1,100 bushels. But the United States had an embargo on and I tried to get it through by going to Minneapolis, and had a sample with me, which graded No. 1 Northern, dark, and sold on that day for \$3.00 per bushel. I had to send my permit back, as it was run out. They then wrote me that I could not ship it; as the U.S. had an embargo on wheat. Now that the U.S.A. will lift the embargo on the 15th, I read in the Saskatoon Star, that the Wheat Board agreed with the Grain Growers to give permits to ship wheat. Now, as a Grain Grower I make a plea for you to help me to ship this car of wheat, as I am in need of the cash to pay my debts."

A Misunderstanding

In replying to the above communication J. B. Musselman says: "I cannot understand how you ever received a permit to ship a car load of wheat to Minneapolis, and I have very little hope that this permit will be renewed after the American embargo has been removed. I think you must have misunderstood what you saw in the papers because there was no undertaking by the Canadian Wheat Board to permit the export of grain privately by Canadian farmers; with the exception that there has all along been an understanding between the Canadian and American authorities that those farmers on either side of the line, who had their nearest point of market across the line, should be permitted to haul their wheat across to their natural market, by the wagon load."

Sell Through Wheat Board

"All the Canadian wheat crop, with the exception of these quantities so hauled across the line, will be marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board, and I am very sure that the board will not extend to you, living far from the international boundary, a permit to ship a car load of wheat across, as by so doing they would be perpetrating a great injustice upon all the other farmers of Western Canada."

"I fear you will have to market your wheat through the Wheat Board just as the rest of us have done, and take exactly the same price for it as the rest of us will get."

National Marketing

"The system of national marketing, as we have it this year, is just exactly what the Grain Growers have all along desired. That is, there is an absolute elimination of the speculator, and those who are marketing out wheat have no other interest in the world but to get the utmost for the farmers who have grown it."

"However, this must always mean that they must do as well for one farmer as another. We must all pool our wheat if we are to have this system of marketing, and no one may be permitted to interfere with the market of the whole of us together, by taking advantage of any special little opportunity which might come his way for getting around the general plan and thus making personal gains at the cost of the rest of the farmers. I am not, therefore, able to hold out any hope for you; for, candidly, I do not think the Wheat Board would be doing right to grant you any such permit."

Must Place in Elevator

"If you need the money for your wheat you should give it into the elevator forthwith, and take the advanced price. I am confident that you will receive more than the \$2.15 base price when the season's marketing has been completed. Of course, if by any possible means you secure the permit you will be at full liberty to make use of it. But nothing which I could do would in any way influence the board to grant it."

"This whole phase of the question was explained to the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and all present agreed that it would be wrong to permit any private individual to sell his own wheat and thus penalize the rest of the farmers who have marketed through the Canada Wheat Board."

The Mange Question in Western Canada

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of Stockmen—Prospect of Vexed Question Being Settled Once and for All

ONE of the most important meetings, and one which should be attended with far-reaching consequences as far as the livestock industry of Western Canada is concerned, was held in Calgary, in the afternoon of Friday, the 19th of December, when one of the largest gatherings of livestock men of Alberta and Saskatchewan came together to discuss the mange question with representatives of the federal government. Over 200 stockmen were present at the conference, which was called with the intention of meeting Dr. S. F. Tolmie, the federal minister of agriculture, but owing to another engagement with some of his own constituents in Victoria, B.C., the doctor was unable to be present. However, he sent in his stead, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, his deputy minister, and Dr. Geo. Hilton, the assistant veterinary general for Canada, as well as Dr. J. G. Hargreaves, the veterinary inspector for the province of Alberta.

As is well known to the readers of The Guide, the mange question has been a very live one in the West for the past 15 or 16 years, and has been the means of losing the stockmen of Alberta and Saskatchewan a good many millions of dollars in cold cash in the marketing of their stock on the Chicago market. While the meeting expressed sincere regret that Dr. Tolmie was unable to be present, still it was a most successful one, probably the most successful which has yet taken place on this subject, and as already stated the consequences arising therefrom should have a very far-reaching effect. To make a long story short a resolution was passed at this meeting over which Dr. Grisdale presided, which read as follows:—

"That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting that compulsory double dipping within ten days of each dip, be put into effect on a date mutually agreed upon between representatives of the stockmen and the Federal Department of Agriculture, in the summer of 1920. And that the blanket mange area be immediately lifted thereafter, and any further outbreak of mange be treated under individual quarantine. And that steps be taken to ensure that legislation granting the necessary power of enforcement be passed at the next session of the House of Commons."

This resolution was moved by George H. Hutton, president of the Western Canada Livestock Union, and was seconded by George Hoadley, M.L.A., vice-president of that union for the province of Alberta. After this resolution had been passed Dr. Grisdale intimated that the department already had the necessary administrative powers to enforce the double dipping of cattle, and on this assurance the last clause of the resolution was withdrawn, and a fixed date was set, making the first dipping on the 8th of June next, and the second on the 18th of that month, or as near those dates as possible.

Thirty Years' Fight

At this juncture it may be of interest to our readers to give a little detailed history of the spread of mange in Alberta. Dr. Hilton pointed out that mange was first discovered in Alberta in 1888, and it was thought to have been brought over to this country by American feeders. There was no inspection in that year, but in 1889 two vats were established and 675 cattle were dipped. In 1892, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then Dominion veterinary general, held a number of meetings throughout the province, and urged upon the stockmen the danger of the loss of the United States market, and the great reason why this disease should be eliminated.

Still the disease continued to spread, and in 1904 the mange area was first definitely defined and 196 vats were established and 5,000 head of cattle dipped twice, but about 100,000 head were dipped only once, and this was the weak point. In 1906 the dipping regulations were more rigidly enforced, but owing to the winter that year being a very severe one, a large number of the cattle drifted before the storm, breaking down fences and mingling mangey

cattle with clean ones, so that in view of the fact that the loss of the United States market might become a still more potent factor in the situation, the department decided to deal with the disease in "contact herds," and the next year 300,000 cattle were dipped twice and 80,000 once.

The department has since been dealing with the situation practically along these lines, namely, quarantining and dipping contact herds, while at the same time the mange area has been gradually increased. Dr. Hilton went on to state his reason for dipping cattle twice. He said there was a great lack of knowledge concerning the mange parasite. It was known that the mange organism takes from three to seven days to hatch and from ten to 12 days thereafter to lay eggs. This was the reason for the necessity of dipping twice, and also why the second dipping should follow not more than 14 days after the first, preferably not more than 12 days.

The doctor also stated that one of the principal difficulties we were up against was the fact that there was a lack of co-operation among the stockmen, in seeing that all the cattle were dipped twice, and also that there was generally always a large number of strays over which no one in particular had any authority, nor did anyone want to have that authority, and for that reason there was always bound to be a large number of animals which were not dipped, mixing with the cattle that were dipped, and rendering the efforts taken to stamp out the disease practically null and void. It was the general consensus of opinion at the meeting that the veterinary officials in the province, under whose jurisdiction the matter of dipping lay, had done practically all in their power to enforce the regulations, but as long as there were cattle men who would evade these regulations either from carelessness or otherwise, the full benefit arising from double dipping could not materialize.

The Size of the Problem

In dealing with the question G. A. Hutton stated the fact that more than 70,000 cattle had been marketed through Calgary, and that only 200 or 300 had been actually found to have had symptoms of the mange. Dr. Hilton cited a letter from the president of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards, which stated that some mangey cattle had been coming in from Calgary, and pointed out the danger of the enforcement by the United States authorities of the embargo authorized under the Congressional Act of 1890, and urged that double dipping would go a long way to obviate a contingency which meant the loss of United States market to Canadian cattle, and which might arise at any time.

To give some idea of the mange area which will be abolished after the compulsory dipping comes in force next June, it may be stated that in Alberta alone, it comprises 28,000 square miles, and includes some 775 townships. It extends from Bowness to Swift Current, and from Airdrie to the international boundary. It is an 11-hours' journey by train either way. According to the official statistics there were in 1915, 70 outbreaks of mange—1,551 animals were affected—and 26,709 were quarantined. In 1916 the number of outbreaks were 57—the number of cattle affected 759—and the number quarantined, 23,937. In 1917, there were 40 outbreaks—628 animals were affected and 38,613 quarantined. In 1918 there were 33 outbreaks—1,227 animals were affected, 66,877 were quarantined.

Cattlemen United

R. B. Bennett, K.C., Calgary, addressed the meeting on behalf of the Stockmen's Protective Association, and stated that a large number of the stockmen had pledged \$5,000 each, or a total of \$500,000, which would be increased to \$1,000,000 to fight for the abolition of the mange lines, but that they had decided to defer action until the policy of the government was announced. Mr. Bennett intimated that the stockmen believed that the law might have been

better administered in the past, as for 15 years the government had known that there was a law on the statute books of the United States under which Canadian cattle might be totally excluded from the markets on the other side, and he further pointed out that as mange had not been eliminated in 15 years, it seemed as if the government's policy towards stamping out the disease was either wrong—or had not been properly administered. Mr. Bennett quoted a statement from the president of the Union Stock Yards, of Chicago, to the effect that not a single case of mange from a United States shipper had been received in their yards.

Against this statement Dr. Hilton quoted the Chief of the American Bureau of Animal Industry, showing that there had been an increase of 46 per cent. in the prevalence of mange in Montana, which showed that the United States authorities themselves have not been able to eliminate the disease, and Dr. Hilton went on further to emphatically state that Canada had admittedly the best veterinary service on the continent.

Satisfactory Decision Reached

To sum matters up, after a meeting lasting five hours, Dr. Grisdale announced that, during the next few months, meetings would be held throughout the mange area, by officials of the department, discussing the situation and giving as much publicity as possible and information on the subject, and he made the definite promise that after all the cattle throughout the affected area had been dipped twice next summer, the blanket quarantine would be lifted. The stockmen were greatly elated at this definite promise of the deputy minister, and one after another promised to do all in their power to help the department officials to carry the matter through. Dr. Hilton at this juncture stated that the government would continue to pay \$400 towards the construction of each vat necessary for the dipping of the cattle, and as already stated, meetings will be held throughout the area to instruct the cattlemen and ranchers as to the details of carrying out the universal dipping, and also that plans for the construction of the vats as required by the department will be displayed in the various post offices throughout the area. A suggestion by E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Calgary Exhibition Board, that the publicity for the dipping campaign be carried on along similar lines to that of the Victory Loan Campaign, so that every individual in the infested area might be thoroughly posted on and interested in the work. This suggestion met with much favor.

Livestock on Increase

An analysis of the figures given out by the Department of Trade and Commerce for 1919, show that in spite of the two past unfavorable seasons with the attendant shortage of feed and heavy marketing, the livestock population of Western Canada shows a general increase.

In horses, Manitoba shows a trifling decrease, which is more than made up by small gains further West. Saskatchewan has been a heavy mule buyer and shows a large percentage gain.

Cattle raising districts have been hit harder than others. Alberta has come down 107,000 in one year, being one-and-a-half per cent. less. The increases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan more than balance this.

There has been a large and uniform increase in sheep kept, the explanation, of course, being in the abnormally high wool price along with a healthy demand for mutton. The three provinces increased their bands and flocks by 75,000, or an increase of nearly eight per cent.

The state of the hog industry gives just cause for concern. Of all livestock prices, those in the hog business seem easiest to manipulate, and hog men have suffered so much from the big drop since war time and the capricious rises and falls from week to week, that in every province there has been a heavy liquidation. There were 250,000 hogs less in the West in 1919 than there were in 1918, a five per cent. decrease.

Poultry figures rose from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000.

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Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,000 pounds. These 18 cows produce as much milk as 68 cows of the 4,000-pound class.

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Stallions and Mares for Sale

PRIVATE, the Grand Champion on the Western circuit at Spring and Summer Fairs.

LIEUTENANT, the Futurity winner at Brandon, and many other prize winners by the same sire "Jais."

Prices Right for Farmers to Handle and Make Money.

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by clipping the cow's flanks and under every month. Then with a damp cloth wipe the parts off in a hurry. There is no long hair to hold the dirt and the milk is clean and wholesome as it falls into the pail. Clipping all over twice a year is good for the cows. A Stewart No. 1 Machine is best. It will clip horses also. Get one from your dealer or write direct to us.

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Make Your Cows Bring Home a Pay Check

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The loss of butter-fat from a good cream separator is only three pounds per year from each cow and that is argument enough to convince you that you should have a Sanitary King Separator on your farm or in your dairy right now. Figure it out for yourself—you know what butter-fat is worth.

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State number of cows you have.

Then decide whether you want to keep it or not. If you are not satisfied with it from every standpoint—if it doesn't prove the easiest-running, closest-skimming and most sanitary and easy-to-keep-clean machine you ever saw, regardless of price or make—you may return it. Furthermore, any money you may have paid us will be promptly refunded, together with any cash paid out in freight charges. That is our proposition to every farmer or dairyman in Western Canada. A proposition backed by the combined strength of 35,000 farmer-members of United Grain Growers Limited. Please understand that you do not have to be a member of this Company to do business with it. The U.G.G. service is open to every farmer. Farmers by the tens of thousands who are not members are dealing with this Company and know that they are profiting by so doing.

The Light-Running Close-Skimming

KING

Is a Marvel of Scientific Construction and Expert Workmanship

It is the equal in every way of the highest-priced machines on the market. It is built on honor, of best possible market materials, and so mechanically and scientifically designed that it separates the cream right down to the last drop.

It cleanses and aerates both the skim-milk and cream, removing all dirt or other foreign matter, thus producing a better and more wholesome quality of butter-fat, and a healthier and more fattening quality of skim-milk to feed the stock.

The Bowl is Non-clogging, and will skim the largest milking without choking up.

You can skim a cream of any density, from the lightest to the heaviest, all regulated by a single screw in the bowl-head. This is a patented regulator that permits of a wider range of cream quality than is possible in most other separators.

Self Oiling. All King Separators are now provided with the new "Bath-in-oil" Splash system of lubrication. Only a single oil cup to fill and look after.

Easy to Clean and Thoroughly Sanitary. The construction of the bowl is such that every part that comes in contact with the milk or cream is easily separated and taken apart for thorough cleansing. There are no sharp angles, cracks or crevices for germs or filth to lodge or cause unsanitary conditions that serve to taint the cream and make it undesirable for churning.

A size to suit any number of cows

If you have two cows or more there's a Sanitary King Separator of a size suitable for you, and it will soon pay for itself in the extra amount of profit you will get from your cows. There is a big loss in Pan Setting or other gravity methods of skimming. Be up-to-date—get all the profits you are entitled to, and save besides an endless amount of time and labor in your daily skimming. Save on Freight. Sanitary King Separators are carried in stock at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Edmonton. This enables you to order from a point not far from your locality and will save you a considerable amount in freight charges as well as time.

Don't let another season go by without having one of these high-grade machines on your farm or in your dairy. Let us tell you all about them. Don't put it off. Fill out the Coupon today and be ready for a big dairy profit this summer.



Runs like
a Top.

Skims to
the Last
Drop.

A Size
for Every
Purpose.

Pick out
the Size
Best
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Herd and
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More Facts From The Financial Statement

In the last two issues, articles on this page have dealt with details of the Company's business and indicated by the financial statement presented at the annual meeting. You can find the financial statement by referring to page 75 of the special Political Outlook Number of The Grain Growers' Guide, published on December 3rd. The figures given here deal with the earnings and expenses of the Company.

Earnings \$2,851,577.37

This is a reduction from the corresponding figure for the previous year when total earnings were \$3,047,395.66, the decrease being practically \$196,000. The decrease in the Company's income was due to the short crop of 1918, which meant reduction of approximately 25 per cent. in the volume of grain handled, or from almost 30,000,000 bushels to slightly over 22,000,000 bushels. This decreased the total revenue of the grain department by almost \$400,000. A big decrease was made in operating expenses at the same time, but it was impossible to make sufficient cut in operating expenses to balance the total reduction in income. The reduction in revenue was almost \$400,000, while the decrease in expenses for the Grain Department was less than \$200,000.

This illustrates again the importance of volume of business in the Company's operations. When business decreases expenses cannot be cut in proportion because many of them go on anyway. For the same reason a great deal more grain could have been handled with very little extra expense.

Of course, in a year of short crops the volume of grain handled is bound to be less, but it could be considerably increased by a determined effort on the part of the Company's patrons and shareholders.

Although expenses in general have gone up with the increase in the cost of living, no allowance was made for this in fixing the spreads for the purchase of street grain. Neither have the Company's handling on storage charges been increased in comparison with the increased cost of doing business.

During the year ending August 31, 1919, the Company handled 16,115 cars of grain made up as follows:—

Bushels of Wheat	13,828,415
Bushels of Oats	5,095,847
Bushels of Barley	2,925,716
Bushels of Flax	97,371
Bushels of Rye	255,658
Total, all grains	22,203,007

Expenses and Fixed Charges. \$2,711,161.91

Of this total \$784,823.61 are classified by the auditor as fixed charges. These, of course, run on the same regardless of the amount of business. Of the other expenses, which total \$1,926,338.22, a large part must be regarded as fixed, even though they are not classified by the auditor, because they are incurred whether the amount of business done is large or small. When the elevators and warehouses are once opened for business a large part of the cost of their operation is settled.

Take the total cost of operation of United Grain Growers Limited and compare it with the turn-over of business and you will find that western farmers are getting their business done on a small percentage basis, in spite of the recent tremendous increases in all costs of doing business. If farmers in the West take care to increase the amount of business through their Company that percentage of cost can be made still smaller.

Over Five Thousand Cars of Livestock

The development of the livestock business has been very great, as the following figures show:—

	Handled on Consignment	Stockers and Feeders Bought on Order	Total
Calgary	2,063	112	2,175
Edmonton	538	89	627
Winnipeg	2,276	179	2,455
	4,877	380	5,257

For the year 1917-18 the total number of cars handled through the three offices was 4,402. The increase is, therefore, 855 cars, or 19.42 per cent.

Co-operative Supply Department Sales

In the Co-operative Supply and Machinery Department, the total sales increased by practically \$225,000 to a total of \$6,180,359. The following are the principal amounts making up this total:—

Flour and Feed	\$ 994,720
Coal	508,466
Hay	107,128
Posts	84,807
Twine	1,485,562
Wire and Bale Ties	442,514
Salt	30,967
Fruit and Vegetables	411,728
Miscellaneous	28,488
Lumber and Builders' Supplies	465,669
Machinery and Repair Parts	1,552,116

There was a decrease in coal sales of over \$300,000, which was partly due to the mildness of last winter. It was due also to the fact that in the summer of 1918 farmers stocked up heavily with coal to avoid the threatened shortage. These sales of coal were handled in the financial year of August 31, 1918. This summer there was practically no advance of coal during the summer, as last year's experience had made people careless about such a provision. The Company's coal business for the present winter has all been taken care of in the period since September 1st, and consequently it has not appeared in the last financial statement. Next summer it may be said it is probable that there will be a heavy summer sale of coal because this winter the country is short of coal and there has been great difficulty on the part of the Western mines in providing adequate supplies after the beginning of the cold weather. Volume of business in this department has been affected by the tendency of some shareholders and other farmers to use the Company's service and prices merely as a lever to get competitors to give them a more favorable deal. For example, the Lumber Department have often gone to trouble and expense to get out detailed estimates of the cost of a building. These have been much lower than the buyers have quoted to them locally, but when the Company's quotation was exhibited the local man came down to meet it, and succeeded in getting the order. It is a fine thing for the farmer to have a Company that can be used this way, but the man who does it is taking advantage of the co-operative efforts of others, instead of co-operating himself.

Relieve the Strain From the Pull

You know yourself that a horse cannot pull properly unless its collar fits snugly and relieves the strain on the shoulders. Why force your horses to work with a collar that irritates them until they lose their condition.

Ventiplex
PADS

will make that collar equalize the burden of work and save your horses from sore, chafed shoulders. Ventiplex Pads are sanitary and easy to keep clean.

"Be Sure and Work The House"

Burlington-Windsor Blanket Co.
TORONTO CANADA

Clydesdales Shorthorns

High-Class Stock
at Reasonable
Prices our
Motto

Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

12 Stallions and a Few Mares

in age from two to six years old and some good ones in the lot. Horses of breeding and quality.



14 Shorthorn Bulls.

from seven months to two years old include an imported-in-dam Princess Royal, an Augusta Brawith Bud, Rosemary, and Broadhoke, all by imported sires and dams. Others of choice breeding from imported sires. Bulls at all prices to suit all pockets. Also females of all ages and like breeding for sale. Come early and get a good choice.

John Graham Carberry, Man.



PER CHERONS - BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real hard headers for sale. Also some ton mares to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from.—FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, Iowa. Direct below St. Paul.

FOR SALE PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

by members of the Illinois Percheron Breeders' Association.
For new Sales List address the Secretary,
J. L. EDMONDS, URBANA, ILLINOIS

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

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Established 1883 Buyer and Exporter of Capital \$250,000.00

Raw Furs, Hides, Seneca Root Wool and Peltries

Wanted immediately, unlimited quantities Muskrats and Wolves at following high prices for large or small lots:

Winter Bats	\$.50 to \$1.25	Wolf, fine cased No. 1	\$30.00 to \$10.00
Fall Bats	.25 to .75	Wolf, fine cased No. 2	20.00 to 7.00
Shot, speared or damaged	.75 to .40	Wolf, No. 3	5.00 to 1.50
Kitts	.25 to .15	Wolf, No. 4	.50

Also all other FURS at highest current rates

Beef Hides	.25 to .10	Kips	.55 to .20
Calf Skins	.50 to .40	Horse Hides	\$8.00 to \$4.00

Bull Hides Proportionately Lower.

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We can furnish any book on farm topics. Write The Grain Growers' Guide.

Christmas Beeves of Yesterday and Today

The Aberdeen-Angus as a Producer of Baby Beef—By F. H. Higgins

FIFTY years ago, the Christmas beeves came to market weighing a ton or more. They were upwards of four years of age and had been fed all the grain they would consume for at least a year. Today, the Christmas market takes a "baby beef," weighing around 1,000

some to put into grand champion ear lots at the International Livestock Exposition, indicates that the value of the bulls was fully established by their use for steer making.

When Mr. Franklin began feeding Aberdeen-Angus steers, 30 years ago, he and his father had a fine herd of



Black Ones get Thick and Beefy at an Early Age.

Shorthorns. The first cross of the pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull on the red cows brought a solid black and hornless calf crop, something so remarkable that it is still talked about in that section of Illinois. He must surely have been a wonderfully prepotent sire! Before long, it was noticed that the Aberdeen-Angus could be got ready for market a year sooner than under the old plan. So, soon, they were marketing their steers as two-year-olds instead of older; and when the readjustment came, with the breaking up

of the ranges, the Franklins were ready to turn out "baby beef" that would be ripe for the market under two years of age—around 18-20 months of age. The International Livestock Exposition, held annually at Chicago, and generally considered the greatest annual gathering of registered and market livestock in the world, has pointed the way for the changes in the livestock world, and set the pace for advancement along lines of breeding and feeding that would satisfy the market while turning over the feeders' investments quicker at less outlay for feed and labor.

The International has been going on since 1900, having been founded by a far-sighted group of packers, stockyard officials, breeders and feeders, and college and experiment station leaders. Nowhere else in the world can you find a show like it. It is a vast university of breeding and feeding with the auction ring added for good measure. Every breed stands on its merits as a producer of what the packer wants, and its inter-breed steer contests have become the standard gauges of the livestock world. At the start, there were three inter-breed steer contests—single steer, car lot and carcass, but steer herd was added after two shows, and later on short-fed and feeder car lots, and in 1916 junior feeding contests.

In the single steer classes, Aberdeen-Angus have won the honor 11 times at the 18 shows held, and one of the other six was a cross-bred Hereford-Aberdeen-Angus; three Hereford and two Shorthorn grand champions and one cross between these breeds was marked up at the 18 shows. In the car lot fat class, 14 have been Aberdeen-Angus to three Herefords and one Shorthorn. In the carcass class, in which the steers are passed upon by two different judges, one for live steers and one for the beef after slaughter and cooling and cutting, Aberdeen-Angus steers have won the high honor every year since the first show in 1900, having 16 grand championships to one for the Shorthorns. Is it any wonder the Aberdeen-Angus breeder now asks his friends of the other breeds, "What's under the hide?"

As leaders in this movement in the United States, we have had such men as Charles Escher, sr., and his son and partner, Escher and Ryan, of Iowa; N. E. Franklin and his father, Noah Franklin, Lexington, Ill.; E. P. Hall and his father, Mechanicsburg, Ill. The Franklins have now been active feeders and shippers to the Chicago market for 69 years, being the oldest active shippers to this market if not to all markets in this country. Only recently, the Franklins, who farm 1,150 acres of the highest-priced farm land in the corn belt, began putting their entire herd on a pedigreed basis, though they began with pure-breds about 30 years ago and have never used any but the best pure-bred bulls they could buy.

At the annual spring bull sales of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, the Franklins always bought the best bulls there, frequently paying \$400 to \$600, when many were asking them why they wanted "fancy bred" bulls at such prices for the production of steers for the market. The fact that those steers got by these bulls were so high in quality that they always topped the Chicago market, and were so good that such feeders as "Ed" Hall and L. H. Kerrick paid premiums for

Does the Fall Litter Pay

The bulk of the evidence one accumulates in travelling about the country goes to answer this question in the negative. Few farmers have the courage or patience to attempt raising winter pigs. But the occasional man makes a success of it and his efforts are usually well repaid, as the past few years have witnessed a low price in the fall when the big run of spring pigs is on and a corresponding high price in March and April when offerings are small.

Investigations of the work done by the men who have grown fall litters shows that the success of the operation is decided months beforehand by the thrift and condition of the sow at breeding time. The remarks contained

in Mr. Rothwell's last Ottawa note are so clear and pointed that we reprint them in full:—

"There is much discussion as to possible profits to be obtained from the fall litter, particularly when farrowed late.

"A sow farrows on April 1, nurses a litter six weeks, is bred a few days after and farrows a second litter in early October. Where facilities are present for earlier farrowing of the first litter the second may be benefited by August or September birth. During the summer, of course, the sow must have extra care, preferably on a pasture of clover and, later, rape with plenty of shade, a wallow, occasional applications of oil to kill lice, and a light meal ration of strength, quantity and frequency of feeding dependent upon her pasture opportunities. If she does not get this good care after having nursed her first litter faithfully, her second litter will likely be a disappointment—few in number, small, weak, and unthrifty. Further, if she is much pulled down, when bred after weaning her first litter, her second litter will be unprofitable, in any case, no matter what her summer care.

"So that much of the disputed success or profit from the second litter depends on the proper attention to the above preliminaries—breeding the sow only when she has recuperated, even at the expense of a little later in farrowing, and giving her special attention during the summer.

"For the fall farrowed pig needs every aid and no handicaps. The man who can unfailingly carry through the winter a fair percentage of September and October pigs is a true and tested hog breeder. For, give such pigs fairly warm quarters, they get runty, pot-bellied and hump-backed; develop rheumatism, cripple and pass out after having been a nuisance to themselves and their feeder. Give them a colder pen, they act as above, only more so; they pile in a steaming heap, or burrow into the damp straw. There is no more god-forsaken creature than a poor-doing fall pig in January.

"Apparently, the radical method of outdoor housing as used for breeding stock may be adopted for the fall farrowed pig, in a modified sense. Where a sow can be given the use of a dry, open shed in a corner of which is made a low straw-covered sleeping berth, well bedded inside, and where she can wander about a barnyard with her charges until they are weaned, the pigs become hardened or used to the gradually increasing cold. Provided their sleeping pen is dry—little crippling will ensue. If they have been supplied during the later stages of the nursing period with a "creep" containing a small self-feeder and a trough of skim milk, little check will be evidenced at weaning. They may be carried on through the winter on the self-feeder with a warm sloppy drink daily and a supply of earth, ashes and charcoal. From evidence available at Ottawa during the past two years, this system of management will result in less mortality than any other. The dry quarters, exercise in the barnyard and the self-feeder as a constant source of nourishment are apparently responsible. Beware of a meal ration with too much fibre! Ground oats, two parts, or one part each of barley and oats; shorts, two parts; ground corn, one part; oil meal ten per cent, constitutes a good ration for the growing pig. Elevator screenings, if of high quality, may be added at four months of age and the corn increased considerably as the pigs near the finish. Milk in some form is the best feed of all. Failing this, tankage may be supplied in a box or small self-feeder. Clover or Alfalfa hay in a small rack will be greatly relished and is a cheap winter supplement, too frequently forgotten. Ashes, charcoal, soda, earth, etc., are very necessary. Such hogs should be ready for market in April or May, when there is usually a good demand.

In brief, the fall litter is all too frequently a losing proposition. By exercising care in the breeding of the sow and in her summer care—by housing her and her litter as suggested in the late fall and winter—the fall litter may be made a profitable side line without interfering with the sow's chances for her main effort—the spring litter.

In Livestock Circles

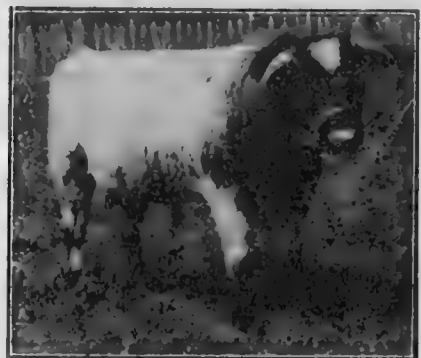
The Horse Publicity Association
Horsemen with business training have for some time been growing in the belief



Bonnie Brad Belle, Two-year-old Clyde Filly.
Reserve Champion, Brandon, 1918;
J. McKirdy.

that the contest between horse and tractor has been carried on in a one-sided way. Tractor interests, backed as they are by almost unlimited capital, and united in a common effort to expand the usefulness of their wares, are spending millions in advertising and selling campaigns.

The defence of the horse has, heretofore, been conducted by a few isolated enthusiasts working without any co-ordination of effort. The appeal has been made often on the ground of sentiment. What the horse needs is not sympathy and protection but publicity. The world needs to know how production and transportation costs are increasing through attempts to displace the horse in agriculture and commerce. The Horse Publicity Association came into existence in October last. It promises to become international in character. It represents the interests of horse raisers, dealers, veterinarians, agricultural colleges, manufacturers, of saddlery, horse shoes, steel wire, feed and

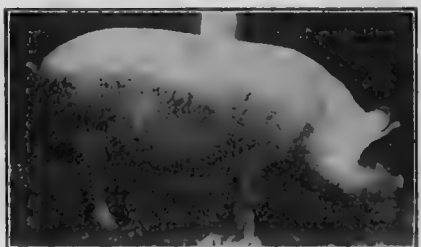


Tranby Adonis won many prizes for G. G. Beeching before he was sold to G. A. Arbuckle, Lemberg, Sask.

farm implements, and numerous other allied organizations. Their proclaimed intention is to collect, verify and make known facts which will educate the public in general to an appreciation of and respect for the horse. There is a big work before this new body and we wait impatiently for their first signs of action.

The Scotch Myth in Shorthorn Breeding
Appropos of the fancy prices paid for "Scotch" Shorthorns, regardless of their individual merit, Rank C. Forbes has made some pointed and praiseworthy remarks in the Breeders' Gazette. His last contribution contains the following: "One thing we all must accept as truth: three of the greatest bulls known to the breed in America, namely, Whitehall Sultan, Avondale and Choice Goods, were of miscellaneous breeding; they were not Scotch. Their blood is represented in a majority of the best Shorthorns in this country today. Pedigrees in which it is represented cannot truthfully be called Scotch."

A director of the American Shorthorn Association recently insisted that the bulk of the recent importations into the United States were inferior cattle of good blood



One of the Champions at the Guelph Stock Show.

lines which were brought over by shrewd dealers in order to exploit the craze for pedigree. This is a many-sided problem admittedly. Due respect must be paid to pedigree, but a continuation of the state of affairs above noted can only hurt

everyone concerned. Scotch topped cattle have been much in evidence among the winners in our own show yards. Would that a Forbes would arise from our number and set forth the importance of individual merit.

Thoroughbreds and Racing

It will be remembered that after insistent demands by the Social Service League and others, to stop race-track gambling, Dr. Rutherford was appointed commissioner to enquire into the matter. Some interesting facts relative to light-horse breeding have been disclosed. The stand taken by the jockey clubs, as we understand it, is that betting is necessary for the continuance of race meets, without race meets the Thoroughbred horse will retrogress and that the decadence of this breed would be disastrous to the light-horse industry of the country.

The Jockey Club books are a revelation. They show that these institutions are the peers among profiteers. In 1913, the last year before the war, the receipts of the Windsor Club totalled \$162,975. While the rest of us were taking in our belts under war conditions this club nearly trebled its income in three years. The 1916 receipts, the last year of unrestricted racing, were \$445,833. The Ontario and Windsor clubs paid \$1,140,000 dividends during the first three war years. In justice to them we must say part of this represents the accumulation of profits during previous years. These enormous sums were made in the case of the Ontario Jockey Club on an initial investment of \$10,000, in the case of the Windsor Club of less than \$30,000—how much less, Mr. Hendrie refused to tell the commissioner. One Ontario family received in 1915, 1916 and 1917, \$502,800 in cash and bonus stock.

W. E. Raney, now attorney-general in the new Ontario Farmers' Cabinet, acting as counsel for the Social Service Council, has produced evidence to show that even with the stimulus of betting and racing, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of Thoroughbred stallions in the province from 68 in 1906 to 19 in 1919. Further evidence has been submitted with the view to proving that race-track men are more interested in the betting end of the game than they are in the future of the horse. Out of the \$445,800 receipts of 1916 the Windsor Club only paid \$85,000 for purses.

Racing as conducted by Englishmen, was a test of endurance, courage and stamina. Distances and weights carried have been so reduced that races in general cannot now be said to serve this purpose.

All through the evidence tendered by the jockey clubs runs the idea of the importance of the Thoroughbred. Evidence has been called showing the importance of Thoroughbred stallions to farmers. How ridiculous it is to pretend that this breed is of more than passing interest to farmers! If there is one field in which horsemen will concede the supremacy of engine power it is that of light transport. The relative efficiency of the automobile in this country of long distances is beyond dispute. It does not hurt the average farmer to let that statement go unchallenged. The demand for saddle horses and light drivers is a continually diminishing quantity in the West. Are we to see an official attempt to copy the methods of the French government studs—to encourage light-horse breeding for army remounts long after the normal commercial demand has ceased? Let us hope not.

There are a few districts in the West where there will always be and rightly so, a limited use for good, light stallions, but as the Hon. Martin Burrell pointed out the kind needed are not the heavy-boned, big-jointed angular sort favored by trackmen solely because of their ability in short bursts of speed. We need more of the kind remarkable for their quality, symmetry, soundness, spirit and intelligence, such horses as are awarded the King's prize at the halter at English shows.

The enquiry has not yet been completed. Thoroughbred men are assured of all due consideration as in a previous investigation held some years ago. Dr. Rutherford, the present commissioner, stated as his opinion that the Thoroughbred was of basic importance in the light-horse industry and should be used for outcrossing in the improvement of most of our coach and light breeds.

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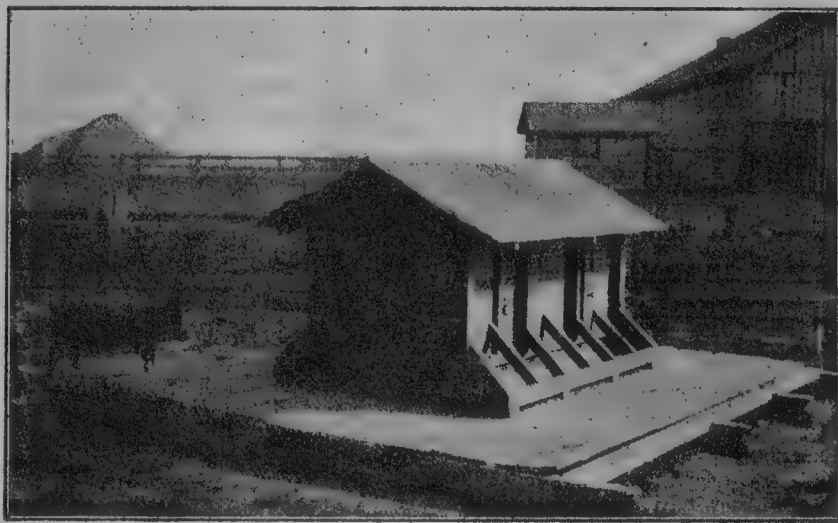
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This Cafeteria is open Day and Night. Hog Feeder mounted on Platform reducing trouble from mud.



Hogs eat oftener and less at a time when they have free access to feed.

A Cafeteria for Hogs

Free Feeding System for Hogs Grows Pork Cheaper and More Quickly

A COMPLAINING pig is a burden unto his brethren and prosperity cometh not out of an empty trough. If the pork-making business had been vested with half the dignity it deserves our literature would be full of proverbs like the above, instead of idle jingles about the heedlessness of rolling stones and such-like. Every farm boy who has made a real pet of a particular hog has had a great many sage things imparted to him in language which the bulk of humanity are not intelligent enough to comprehend. City folks smile awry when they are told that the pig is one of the cleanest of animals in his domestic habits. A lot of country people are only beginning to discover that hog sense is way in advance of human sense in matters of judicious feeding. For unlike other classes of livestock, pigs may be trusted with the selection of their diet. All the intricate feeding standards laboriously worked out by patient German investigators cannot compare with the good judgment of the pig himself in the estimation of his needs. The pig alone understands how to make a perfect hog of himself, to the abounding profit of his owner. He knows his limitations and does not exceed them. Horses and cattle will gorge to the extent that there lives are in danger but the wily hog, brought up on a self-feeder that has won his confidence, does not even take enough to spoil his appetite for tomorrow.

No farm which is turning off market hogs can afford to be without a self-feeder. Results from every experiment station and the general consensus of private farmers unite to prove that quicker and cheaper gains can be made by allowing hogs free access to a limited quantity of grain than by the most careful system of hand feeding. Some agricultural colleges have been slow to admit the value of self-feeders. The

scientific mind, which likes to calculate rotations, does not readily accept the principle of unlimited supply, but it is now undeniably established that the cheapest pork produced is that made by the combination of pasture and one of these devices.

Pigs may be profitably started on self-feeders before they leave the dam, but it is generally conceded that up to the age of ten weeks they do best if hand fed. When pigs are started at an early age it must be borne in mind

sows should be taken off and fed by hand.

Feeders will handle grain, either whole or ground. When oats are used they should be ground finely so that the hulls do not tend to block the aperture through which the feed filters.

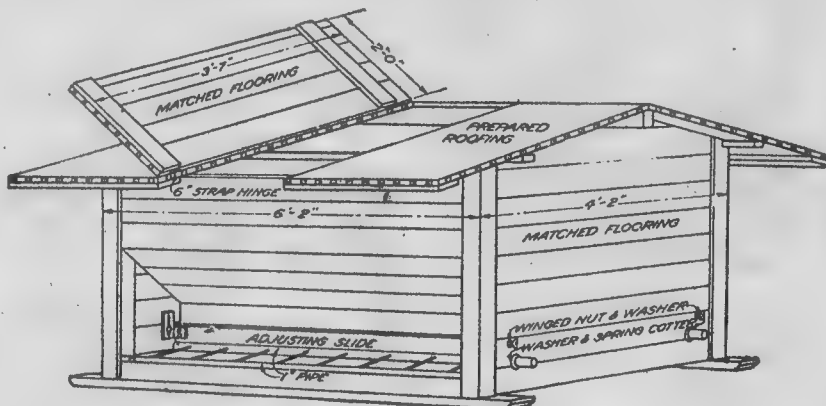
The use of a self-feeder has three distinct advantages apart from the rapidity and cheapness of gain. Most noticeable is the saving of labor. The hopper may be filled once a week from a wagon box, thus doing away with the

by the eye of the master in fattening his stock. The attendant should satisfy himself each day that feed runs free as the slot may become clogged from a number of reasons. Though a daily visit is necessary the labor cost of feeding may be halved, and distant pastures not otherwise available may be used. Pigs dislike travelling long distances when they are at pasture and it is not profitable to force them to do it. For this reason the feeder should be built up on skids and hauled from place, with watering accommodation made accordingly.

Self-feeders reduce waste to the minimum, providing they are made weather-proof, and the trough so constructed that animals can neither nose grain over the side nor get their fore feet into it. When pigs suffer from digestive trouble it is as often traceable to the method of feeding as to the kind of feed given. Give large feeds to big bunches of pigs at long intervals and each pig will gorge fast in the very natural desire to get as much as his neighbor. There is crowding and fighting at the trough and as the meal nears its end the smaller pigs discreetly withdraw. The self-feeder eliminates this chain of uneven consequences. When a bunch of pigs have continual access to grain they eat smaller quantities and eat oftener. Their table manners improve and the smaller ones get their fill unmolested.

Besides the points already noted a good self-feeder should be cheap, easy to construct, strong, capacious, and fitted with a regulating device so that different kinds of grain may be fed. We have illustrated one type recommended.

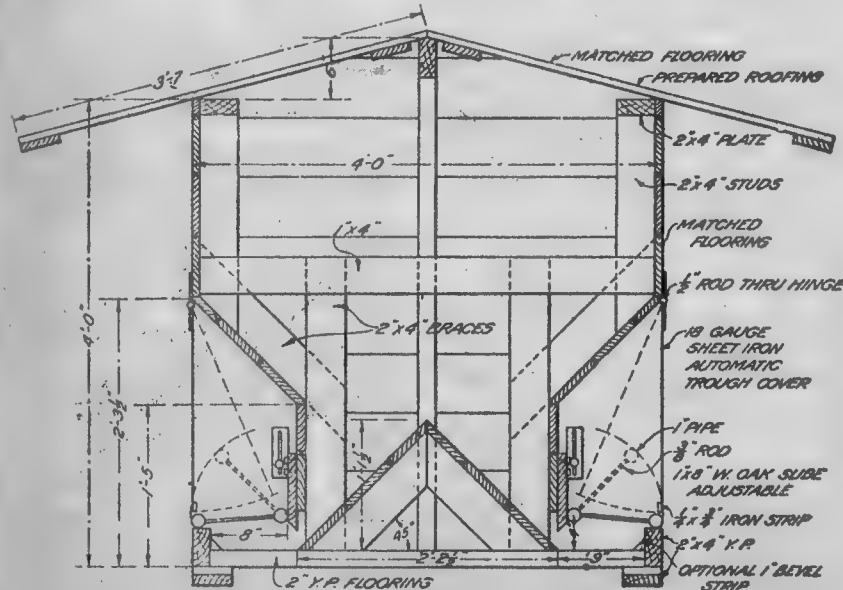
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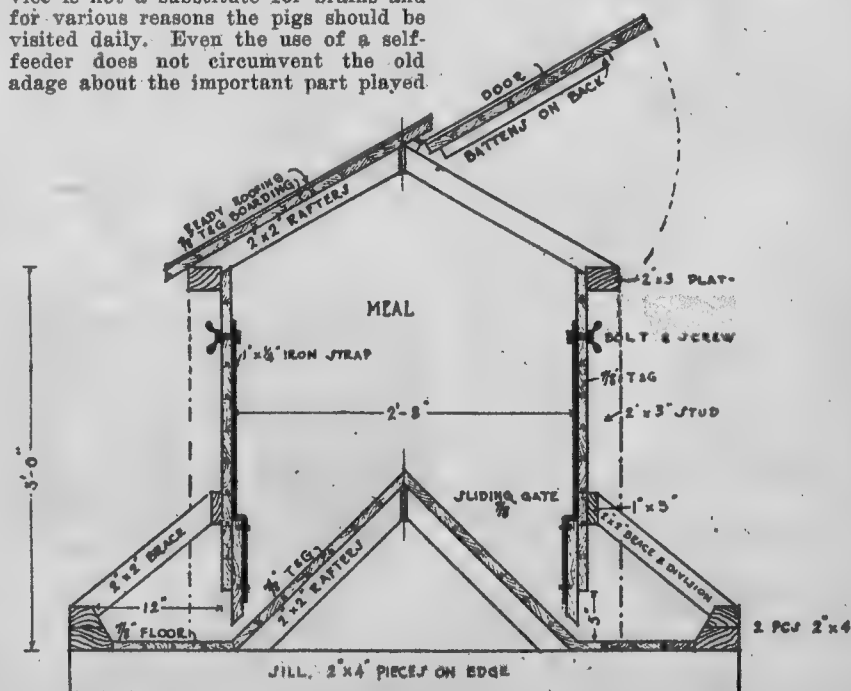
The Iowa Self-feeder.

that the grain used must be suitable for bone and muscle production. If young breeding stock have access to a self-feeder this must be constantly in mind. Nothing surpasses oats as a feed for growing stock. It is questionable if it is economical to allow breeding stock to feed free after they have passed market weights. In any case, pregnant

daily handling of heavy buckets. There is a tendency on the part of beginners to fill the bin and leave it to look after itself until time for refilling. The device is not a substitute for brains and for various reasons the pigs should be visited daily. Even the use of a self-feeder does not circumvent the old adage about the important part played



A Cross-section of the Iowa Self-feeder.



A Cross-section of the Ottawa Self-feeder.



Hemp Growing at the Manitoba Agricultural College.
Hemp production in Manitoba has received some attention of late and it has been grown successfully at several points. A market will have to be developed before it can become a common crop.

Experiments with Grasses and Clovers

Results of Experiments at the Manitoba Agricultural College

LAST week The Guide published the results of experiments conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College in the management of soil and cereal crops. The work at the college also included grass and clover crops. The comparative yields of grasses and clover shown in 1918, and cut for hay in 1919 are as follows:—

Kind.	1st cutting Tons. Lbs.	2nd cutting Tons. Lbs.	Total Tons. Lbs.
Meadow Fescue	2 192	1120	2 1312
Timothy	2 60	none	2 60
Western Rye	1 128	none	1 128
Sweet Clover	3 052	1 853	4 1805
Red Clover	2 400	2 1660	5 60
Alsike	2 1008	2 1233	5 241
Alfalfa	3 2	2 1033	5 1041

Experiments with the dates of seeding grasses, clover and alfalfa over a period from 1913 to 1919 show that both grasses, clover and alfalfa should be sown early in the season, preferably before the middle of July. Sowing after this date has resulted in failure during each year that the experiment has been conducted.

The following table shows the average yields of cured hay from a mixture of timothy and western rye sown together at different dates:—

Month of Seeding.	Avg. Yield Tons Lbs.
April	2 868
May	2 848
June	2 964
July	2 664
August	1 1664
September	1 488
October	0 1675

The April, May, June and July seedings were clean and the resulting yields were all hay. The August, September and October seedings, however, contained a large percentage of foreign growth, hence the resulting yields of cured weight per acre is partially weeds with only a small percentage of hay. Similar results were obtained from sowing alfalfa and red clover at different dates.

Methods of Seeding for Hay

An experiment was conducted for four years on different methods of seeding timothy, western rye and alfalfa for hay production. These crops were sown broadcast and in drills 12 inches, two feet and three feet apart. There was very little variation in the yields of timothy and western rye grass from the different methods of seeding. With alfalfa, however, there was a gradual decrease in the yields the further apart the alfalfa was sown. The following table shows the result:—

Method of Seeding.	Total two cuttings Tons Lbs.
Broadcast	4 528
Drills 6 inches apart	4 376
Drills 12 inches apart	4 76
Drills 2 feet apart	3 746
Drills 3 feet apart	3 184

In growing grasses and alfalfa for seed production in drills it was found in each case that when the drills were six inches apart the yield of seed was greater than from drills three feet apart. The following table shows the result in this particular. The results are for four years in each case and the figure represents pounds of seed per acre:—

Kind.	6 ft. apart.	3 ft. apart.
Timothy	400	344
Western Rye	770	675
Alfalfa	2204	1954

In curing alfalfa for hay, it was found that when cured in the coil about one ton per acre more for the first cutting only was secured than when cured in the swath or windrow. The crops cured in the windrow or in the swath both lost the greater part of their leaves in curing and also became bleached, weathered, brittle and less palatable.

Mixed Grasses and Alfalfa

An experiment to determine the effect of seeding down a mixture of western rye and alfalfa with and without a nurse crop was conducted over a period of four years. The mixture sown consisted of eight pounds of western rye and eight pounds of alfalfa per acre, sown in drills six inches apart. The nurse crop used was wheat. Following is the average yield of cured hay per acre resulting in the first crop in hay in the year after cutting down:—

Without Nurse Crop.	
After fallow	2 tons 452 lbs.
After corn	1 ton 1756 lbs.
After wheat	1 ton 1696 lbs.
With Nurse Crop.	
After fallow	1 ton 452 lbs.
After corn	1 ton 396 lbs.
After wheat	1 ton 124 lbs.

The above figures are for first cutting only. The cutting of hay usually contained a good percentage of western rye. A second cutting has been secured each year, which is practically all alfalfa. The yields per acre of the two cuttings of hay per season secured on a three-year average (1917 to 1919) is as follows:—

Yield per acre Tons. Lbs.	
Sown after fallow—	
Without nurse crop	3 360
With nurse crop	2 104
Sown after corn—	
Without nurse crop	2 1264
With nurse crop	1 1308
Sown after wheat—	
Without nurse crop	2 1264
With nurse crop	1 904

World's Wheat Prospects

Reports from the United States indicate that the Hessian fly is playing havoc with the winter wheat crop. This pest was more in evidence during the fall months than for several years past, and it is expected that when the spring opens up serious damage may result. With the reduced acreage and low conditions for December, it is expected that wheat production in the United States next year will be comparatively low. Statistics lately compiled indicate that very little wheat will be carried over from the past year's crop.

In the Argentine, it is reported, frost has considerably reduced the yield, which will not reach the average. Parts of Australia report good yields and prospects, but drought and high temperatures have reduced the crop in others. Unsettled conditions in Russia make the wheat production of that country an uncertain quantity. Following the disappointing yields in Canada and the United States in 1918, the indications point to a continued wheat shortage.

Western Rye Grass Seed

The profit resulting from growing grass seed has been amply demonstrated this summer at the Morden Experimental Station. Owing to pressure of work at haying time, and the rapid ripening of the crop, it was found necessary to cut a part of a field of Western

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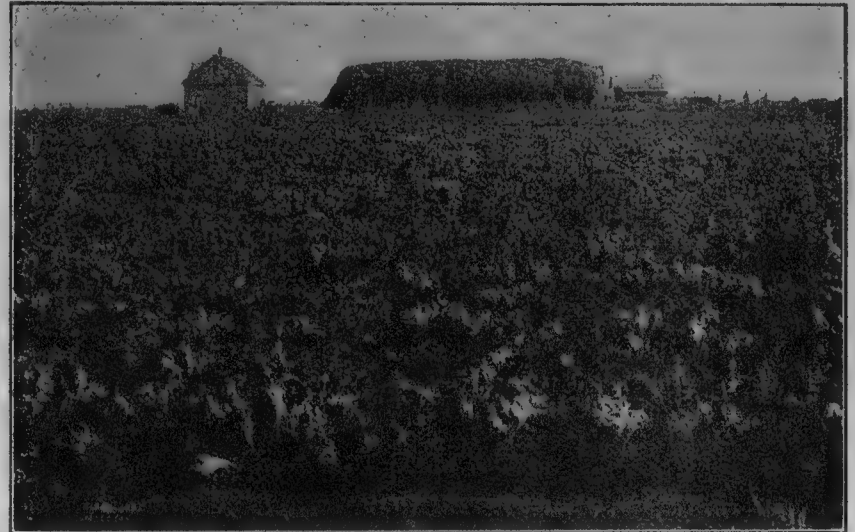
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Root Crop Grown Under Irrigation near Duchess, Alta.

Rye grass with the binder for seed purposes. The grass was cut somewhat on the green side, and being immediately bound into sheaves, there was a minimum loss of moisture. With little loss of moisture the straw made excellent roughage, and was readily eaten by the stock. From the 13½ acres so handled, 5,700 pounds of cleaned seed was secured. This was sold at 14 cents per pound, making a total return of \$798 or \$59.11 to the acre.

The estimated yield was two tons to the acre. If the 13½ acres had been cut for hay as was the rest of the field, and sold, it would have returned \$540 or \$40 to the acre, the hay selling at \$20 per ton. Saving this 13½ acres for seed, however, resulted in a gain of \$19.11 per acre over the hay, in addition to which the straw made valuable feed for the stock.

No special machinery was used in any way in handling the Western Rye grass for seed purposes. It was threshed with a grain separator by slowing down the machine, feeding slowly and allowing the seed to come out of the grain auger shaft instead of allowing it to be elevated. In cleaning the seed the ordinary grain fanning mill was used without any special sieves.—Ernest S. Hayter, Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

Flax Seed Distribution

Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion cereal-ist, states that this season, for the first

time, samples of flax seed are being distributed free to farmers, from the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. The samples contain about two pounds of seed, enough to sow about one-thirtieth-of-an-acre. The quantity of fibre flax seed available this season is very small and enough requests have already been received to dispose of it all; but applications for samples of flax for the production of seed can be accepted for some little time yet though the number will necessarily be limited. These samples will be reserved chiefly for farmers in districts where the cultivation of flax for seed has been found profitable. The varieties available are ordinary commercial Premost, one of the most popular sorts in Western Canada, and a new selected type called Novelty, which seems superior to Premost in productiveness, but is not quite so attractive in appearance. These free samples furnish an opportunity for the farmer to start the growing of a kind of flax superior to the ordinary stock usually sown. If carefully propagated, the second crop will yield enough seed to sow quite a large field. Good, pure flax seed is usually very hard to obtain, and the best plan is for each farmer to produce his own.

Grow varieties that are adapted to your locality and conditions. Sow grain that is free from disease and weed seeds. To prevent smut treat grain with formalin solution before seeding.

For National Marketing

Continued from Page 8

where, has risen up in revolt against this kind of thing.

No one individual or group of individuals, especially when the group numbers no more than 300, has the right to amass fortunes out of such a necessity of life as the basic food of the people. A reasonable amount should be charged for the work of distributing grain from the producer to the consumer. But the prominent fact should never be lost sight of, that the distributor, after all, so far as the real value of his services are concerned, has no right to the vast amounts of money which he has been enabled to take out of this business in the past.

Appalling Conditions in Europe

The other reason for the demand for continued control of the grain markets is the new situation following the conclusion of the war which has developed in Europe. That situation leaves little choice to the producers and sellers of grain on this side of the ocean as to whether or not the business of handling the chief exportable commodity of this country shall be centred under a centralized controlling agency.

At the present time Europe faces a food shortage of between 40 and 45 per cent. below normal requirements. The statement which Mr. Hoover of the United States made last summer, that Europe had 100,000,000 people more than she could sustain at her present rate of production, is literally true. The

very latest returns on the volume of food production in Europe shows that in the three staple crops of that continent, namely, potatoes, wheat and rye, a shortage of 4,275,000,000 bushels exists at the present time. Furthermore, the countries which usually have exportable surpluses of grain and other foodstuffs with which to supply the people of Europe, are so short in production themselves this year that it is impossible to find more than one-fourth of the food which is required to make up the big shortage abroad. It is no mere matter of conjecture, but a certainty, at the present time, that the loss of life in Europe due to starvation during the remaining months of this crop year, will be unprecedented. Accompanying this condition is the fact that these needy countries in Europe also lack the finances with which to buy food from more fortunate countries. With one-half of the world short of food, short of money and reduced to an extreme degree of suffering, can the people of the other half of the world, including Canada, sit idly by and permit any group of traders to capitalize the blood and agony of millions of humanity, by calculating upon the numerous speculative influences of an open grain market? The shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company have said "No"; and it now remains to be seen whether or not the annual conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations throughout the West will follow suit.

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Religion and Life

Things That Money Cannot Buy—By Rev. H. D. Ranns



H. D. Ranns.

One of the most appealing texts in the Bible is the opening verse of that great chapter of Isaiah's prophecy, the 55th chapter, "Oh! Every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money—come ye, buy and eat: yea come, buy, wine and milk without money and without price."

These words were spoken to the people of Israel when they were in exile. Many of them had built houses and dwelt therein, they had planted gardens and eaten fruit thereof, they had taken wives in Babylon—and had run the risk of losing their nationality, their religion and their souls by their devotion to material things. They drank of the streams of Babylon and almost ceased to remember Zion. And yet there was a hunger for what was not. Prosperity had done much for them but the true home of the soul was lacking. When all is said and done, it is difficult for patriotic people to live under another flag. So to the Jew it was hard to live in exile, despite material well-being. The prophet, knowing all the weariness and discontent of exile, cries out like a water seller in eastern cities, "Oh! every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters"—only he tells them no money is required in this case. God's gifts are free and they satisfy.

Now I want to take this old time message, and, admittedly, use it a little freely for our profit. The fact of people being prosperous and yet not happy, is a common enough spectacle in these days as well in days gone by. There are hosts of men and women among us that possess material things in abundance and yet are poverty-stricken souls. It seems to me that we can take from this text a message for rich and poor alike, for the man whose bins are full and the man whose bins are empty. Let us see.

The lesson this text and its historical background enforce and emphasize is that we do not live on money. Money may or may not contribute to our well-being. That depends on the way we get it and the way we spend it, but the point is that the really satisfying things are not material. Vast and important realms of life, of thought and conduct, are outside the influence of money. They are things that money cannot buy. If you obtain their benefits it is "without money and without price." The best things are not to be purchased by coin of the realm.

In this I am simply trying to act as an ambassador of Jesus Christ. His standards imply that the best things cannot be bought. He tells the people to consider the lilies of the field. "They toil not, neither do they spin yet Solomon was not arrayed like one of these." When Jesus comes to pronounce on those who are blessed, what says He? Does He say, blessed are those who possess money and lands and horses? Listen! "Blessed are the poor in spirit." "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled." You see Jesus' view of blessedness is that it is not associated with possessions at all. In fact, He declares "a man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." This is plain enough teaching but it is teaching that the professed followers of Jesus Christ have found it hard to believe. The standard of the world about us presses hard upon us. We echo what the other man says and come to create a public opinion that money matters most. We have chanted that lay so long that we have hypnotized ourselves into believing it true and it is woefully false.

The fact of the matter is that we live in our minds. "As a man thinketh, so is he." Whilst we continue to think that money is the only thing, we shall

run over each other in the effort to grab it, we shall join in the popular cry that wealth is best and "the wealthiest man among us is the best." We have to rid ourselves of that obsession and change our minds. We have to know that there are things higher and better than gold, things beyond price. The soul is still supreme. We have to remember the Master's question, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul (or self)?" We have to learn that the whole is greater than the part and money is but a small and not the most satisfying and permanent part of life at that. The old pagan poet Omar Khayyam, though not a trustworthy philosopher by any means, has a piece of instruction worth heeding when he says:—

"The worldly hope men set their hearts upon,
Turns ashes or it prospers
And anon, like snow upon the deserts'
dusty face
Lighting a little hour or two—is
gone!"

Now if we have done anything toward establishing our contention that money is not life's greatest blessing, let us try to illustrate this by reference to some particular values that money cannot buy, some things of which thirsty souls may drink. We may say first of all that the joys of nature cannot be bought. To be enjoyed they need the power of appreciation. Our great broad prairies are not only useful to raise grain and to pasture cattle, but they have their own beauty of field and sky. The sympathetic prairie soul knows the joy of setting sun, of silver moon of still earth, of blends of brown and blue and gold, of birds and flowers and plants and trees. You can get your deep draughts of pleasure from these if you will. A good man or woman will stand in awe in God's great garden. And the farmer of all men has the finest opportunity of realizing the glory of nature about him, his work taking him out into God's outdoors.

We spoil every thing if we come to think of nature simply in its utilitarian aspect. I shall never forget arriving at a certain farm-house one evening just as the sun was setting. The farm-house stood upon the crest of a hill which dipped sharply into a valley. A little stream ran its course along the valley and the opposite side of the hill was beautifully wooded and attractive. Cattle grazed placidly on the slopes and the setting sun cast its radiant glow over the scene. A sturdy American farmer came out to greet me. I remarked upon the scene before me. His answer, delivered with a strong American accent, was "yes, its mighty fine for cattle down there." Which was true enough without a doubt, but it might be questioned whether it was not possible to find some other aspect of the matter worthy of thought. Wordsworth would have done—and we lesser men may.

You cannot buy the joys of nature, neither can you purchase the joys of human friendship. The kind of friend you buy in any-way is not true friend. True friendship is always disinterested. Such friends add intensity to your happiness and lessen your sorrows. They do this by sharing both. There is no finer thing in life than to learn to love your fellows. Human love sweetens and glorifies life. Every one of us is all the better for every bit of love we have for others and all the worse for every bit of hate. Jesus told us that love was the distinctive mark of His followers. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one toward another." Love always helps. Love of a man and wife, love of parent and child, love of brother and sister, love of intimate friend—you are rich if you know how to love.

One more word and I am done. The grand climax of human living comes when we know and love God and Jesus Christ whom He hath sent. The finest message to needy, sinful men and women is the old story that "God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten son" to live and to die for its good. The message of the prophet Isaiah was

to listen to Jehovah and remember His love. Our knowledge of God is in Jesus Christ and we adopt the prophet's words and say, "come ye buy wine and milk, buy the best things, the choicest joys, buy salvation from all that hinders and hurts, buy these without money and without price, drink of the eternal wells of God." If you do this, you have that which money cannot buy. You must win in life if you side with God.

"Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? And your labor for that which satisfieth not? Harken diligently unto me and eat ye that which is good and let your soul delight itself in fatness."

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The Countrywoman

Regarding "Women Banned"

ON The Countrywoman page in the issue of November 26, was a letter from a correspondent in the Kindersley constituency in which she protested against what she believed to be unfair treatment of the women in the constituency by the persons who called and were responsible for the recent convention. The Countrywoman is in receipt of a letter signed by the president, William McVeigh, and the secretary, Geoff. F. Turnbull, of the Kindersley Association, refuting the statements in the letter, and also a letter from another president of a Women's Section in the constituency.

The letter from the officers states, "We were astounded not to say flabbergasted on reading the letter supposedly from the pen of the president of one of the Women's Locals in this constituency in the above matter. In this letter the writer makes some very obnoxious charges, such charges, if true (which is emphatically not the case), would shed a great deal of well-deserved censure and condemnation on all concerned in the nominating of W. H. Harvey to represent this riding at Regina."

"The charges are so monstrous and full of bias and animus that we may be pardoned for doubting that the letter was really written by a bona fide Grain Grower and well wisher of the new movement. The writer charges that our convention was limited, closed and guarded, that women were ignored beforehand, and that those ('not a few' to quote) who presented themselves at the convention found the door actually barred to them. All who were at the convention (and the meeting was crowded) will testify to the fact that the meeting was open to everyone, Grit, Tory, Independent, Grain Grower, or Nonpartisan (with the sole exception of Hon. George Langley) and any of the ladies who 'froze their feet on the street outside' if they ever existed, had only to walk inside to be received with open arms, and, although the 'standing room only' sign was out, seats would have been found for them."

"Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, does not ascribe much chivalry to our actions, but even so, surely we may be credited with a small amount of perspicuity and horse-sense, for where would be the object in our antagonizing one half of the electors, electors to whom we were to appeal for support within two weeks, and all for no reason whatever. The lady has overreached herself."

"No doubt had the day been fit more ladies would have been very glad to adorn the proceedings with their presence, but the weather was bad enough to keep many men away so our ladies have every excuse."

"Events gave Kindersley constituency, the first in Saskatchewan, the chance to raise up the new banner of democracy, we did so with pride and hope. To have done so with the methods your correspondent alleges would be playing into the enemies' hands, and we aren't quite so crazy as that yet."

The other letter is as follows: "I would like to say a few words in regard to the article, 'Women Banned,' that appeared in The Guide a short time ago. I think the lady is very much mistaken and unjust to the Kindersley Grain Growers. I also am a Grain Grower and the president of a Women's Section, and while I did not attend the convention it was not because of any feeling that the women were not wanted there, and would not have been welcome. I was invited to attend and I know many other ladies were, but would have attended just the same had we wished to, without any special invitation, and would have, I am sure, been made to feel welcome."

Orders-in-Council Cease

Various orders-in-council, which were passed under the War Measures Act, are by a proclamation signed by His Excellency the Governor-General, to cease to be operative on December 31. They include the order-in-council on the importation, manufacture and in-

terprovincial trade in alcoholic liquors. Their removal ends a phase of federal action which opened nearly two years ago. Within a few weeks of the Union government coming into power, the use of grain for distillation of potable liquors was forbidden. From the last day of December, 1917, importation of liquor containing more than 2 1/2 per cent proof spirit was forbidden. Three months later, there was a further order-in-council passed prohibiting manufacture and interprovincial trade. These orders-in-council are to terminate with the close of the present year. In rescinding these and other orders-in-council passed as war measures, the government takes the view that, although no proclamation has yet been issued declaring that war no longer exists, actual war conditions long ago ceased in fact. Consequently, the rescinding orders read, "existence of war can no longer be urged as a reason for maintaining these extraordinary regu-

ne time); she must not be interested in politics (of course not); she must have unlimited capacity for work (18 hours out of the 24); she must economize pitilessly on what she has and do without everything possible (she has milk to drink, what else could one desire); she cannot have any of the niceties of person (imagine a farmer's wife with manicured nails, face cold-creamed!); she must never expect a day off, or an afternoon free (even Sundays are days of work); she must not expect to see or hear opera, the movies, plays, lectures or concerts (can't afford time or money); she must be able to do anything on the farm that her husband can (many a time she must take a hired man's place); besides which, of course, she must do all the baking, butter-making, washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning, bathing of children, gardening, chicken-care including hatching, hair-cutting for the family, curing of the winter's meat, helping

ment supply us with middle-men instead of county gents—government-paid middle-men who would have no object in profiteering on us. Let the government supply us with warehouses to store surplus—every year a part of our good money goes to build granaries which stand idle half the year, and I board the builders of the granaries. Let the government find out where our crops should go and see to the shipping of them, so that we who have plenty can supply those who want. Let the government study our conditions, cost of productions—including farm labor, husband's labor, wife's labor—and set the price on crops accordingly, different in each locality, and we shall all be glad to abide by the results, and the consumer will not suffer, there being no middle-man to pay."

"Then we farm-women will go about our hard task rejoicing, for we shall know that we shall be paid what we deserve."

Local Option for Britain

The text of a local prohibition bill, applying to England and Wales has been made public. The measure will be introduced in the House as a private bill, whose author states he has the backing of a small portion of members.

The object of the bill is to "enable parliamentary electors in prescribed areas, by direct vote, to prohibit the issue within such areas of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors and also the common sale or supply of such liquors in licensed premises, clubs or elsewhere."

The principal clause provides that during September, 1923, and in the same period in subsequent years, one-tenth of the parliamentary electors of any parish in a rural district or a borough, or ward thereof in any urban district may address a written requisition to the borough, urban or district council demanding a poll of the electors on the question of a grant or issue of licenses to premises within the area for the sale, wholesale or retail of intoxicating liquors.

When the poll is decided, for prohibition or against it, another poll may not be taken before the lapse of three years.

Doubtful Morals

During a week's visit to Winnipeg with my youngest son, I attended a performance at the movies entitled, Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, played by Mary Pickford.

The play seemed at first, clean and wholesome; but during one scene, the heroine, who has been deprived of a piece of pie for misbehaviour and has carried the remains of the meal into the kitchen, hesitates about surreptitiously taking a piece; but on the screen is flashed the text "thou shalt not steal," and she lays the thing down in consternation; but, turning, sees another (text?). "God helps those that help themselves," when she rams out her tongue at the commandment and eats up the pie.

What appalled me was the shout of delight and approval which came from the audience when the sneering Napoleon ideal appeared on the screen. I was not surprised at seeing the commandment linked up with this, as two years ago, I listened to a victory loan canvasser tell an audience "you read in your Bible that God helps those that help themselves."

If one of the children attending this play should help himself to something belonging (let us say) to Sir James Aikins, what attitude would a judge of the criminal court take to him when brought up for trial? Is this the ideal we hold up for the new Canadians? Will the board of censors recommend this movie as moral teaching in schools?

In the play a clergyman and his family are held up to the scorn and loathing of the audience.

I have no brief for clergymen; but I have never known a clergyman or a clergyman's family whose morals were not higher than those displayed in this film.—Country contributor.



Butterflies or Little Girls

By Margaret Minaker

Sing a song of butterflies,
Poised on the lawn,
Four-and-twenty fluttering wings,
White and pink as dawn.

Now the ring's a-dancing.
Such a swish of curls!
Goodness! What a quaint mistake!
These are little girls!

lations as necessary or admissible for the security, defence, peace order and welfare of Canada.

Abrogation of the federal orders-in-council does not, of course, affect restrictions on sale imposed by the various provincial legislatures. In all provinces, except Quebec, prohibitory legislation is in force; and in Quebec the legislation permits merely the sale of light wines and beer. There is further a federal statute in existence which prohibits importation for sale of liquor into a province where sale in such province is prohibited. But, with the close of the present year, there will apparently be no restrictions on importations for personal use. Under enabling legislation passed by the Dominion parliament last session, however, it will be within the competence of a province to have all importations into its territory prohibited. The act of last session provides that on the request of any provincial legislature, the Dominion government can hold a provincial referendum on the question whether or not importations are to be prohibited so far as that particular province is concerned. If the referendum goes in the affirmative, the Dominion government will then issue a proclamation forbidding importation into the province in question.

Letters from a Farm Woman

The following extract is from a recent copy of The Atlantic Monthly, and from a story in that book entitled, Letters From a Sage-Brush Farm.

The writer, who is a farmer's wife, says, "I am not a successful farmer's wife. Do you know what it takes to be a successful farmer's wife? She is a woman who must not read (there is

gather and store winter vegetables, canning of fruits. Of course she has all poultry to kill, pick and clean for the table, and any she may sell. Also she must sew for the family, and patch and darn as long as the cloth will hold an added thread.

"But, believe me, the world will change! It's got to do so! What is the government doing for us? Telling our husbands how to kill jack-rabbits, and us farm women how to make a dress out of flour sacks. I was sent elaborate diagrams and pictures for making iceless refrigerators, and screens for our windows. The supposition was that we could not afford ice (which we can't), or the time to get it (which we also can't), and that we would be glad of a makeshift. The window-screen fascinated me. All the hard-working farm woman had to do was to get her husband to buy screening in town; then she cut it to fit her windows, then she sewed cloth around it, then she spent several hours working button-holes around the sides, and then she fixed hooks around the windows over which she buttoned the button-holes. Of course, having so much leisure her time was worth nothing."

"I resent the fact that the hardest-working woman in the world is expected by the government to make her own necessities. Why should she be compelled to use makeshifts when she works 18 hours a day, her husband likewise? Were our crops a failure? Quite the contrary; we had good crops considering the insufficient distribution with which we had to contend, and we thought we were going to be on Easy Street every year for six years."

"I am not a dreamer, but my beloved country is taking the wrong course with us people. Let the govern-

A Cure for the Blues

How True Happiness May be Found in Promoting Our Organization—By Anna M. Archibald

FOR the past two weeks I have been completely happy. Isn't that statement rather startling? Most of us pursue that elusive blue-bird of happiness, and when it seems almost within our grasp, it "flutters away." I think that is because we are looking always just a bit ahead of us, instead of looking for it right in our own selves and in our work and recreation. You are wondering perhaps what this has to do with the U.F.A. Well the secret of my enjoyment was that I was engaged in a work in which I have absolute faith and enthusiasm. I was enjoying the hospitality of the farmers and their wives, and I was preaching "Organization, Education, Co-operation." You know the slogan.

Now, I believe that this is a great movement for reform; greater than we imagine though we, ourselves, are making it. And isn't it fine to think that every one of us linked up with this movement has an unsurpassed opportunity of giving to the work the best of our thought and efforts, of going forward under the banner of democracy to make this world of ours a better place to live in—a place where there will be "equal rights for all, and special privileges for none," and where relationship with our fellow men will be "Each for all, and all for each." Let us not think so much of how much we are going to get out of this organization, and whether it will be worth the money we put into it, but rather, how much can we give of helpful constructive suggestions and actual effort to this cause which is our own, and for which we have an individual responsibility?

As I journeyed from local to local, I was impressed with the high spirit of optimism possessed by earnest men and women everywhere, who have an "abiding faith" in this rural movement. It is a hopeful sign. Everywhere farmers and farm women are beginning to think for themselves. That spells progress.

Opportunities for Service

It is high time, too, that we who dwell on the land begin to take thought in matters of public interest, and participate in the administration of public affairs. If we thought that the wrongs of government were irremedial, then I presume it would be fitting that we submit with a "Christian grace; but as an organization we hold that they can be redressed, that "neither laws nor kings are divine, and they need not be endured a moment after they cease to promote comfort, happiness and justice." We believe that at the base of the corruption in high places is the party system, and, therefore, it must go. It is going, but it is going to die hard. What a fine type of citizenship was that which was held by the Romans of ancient times. We read: "Then none were for the party, but all were for the state." It is full of meaning.

We are men and women, working on an equal basis in this organization under the motto, "Equity," a fact significant of the changed status of women. Of course I'm particularly interested in the members of my sex. You will agree that it is a perfectly natural interest! Then shall we take a glance backward over the road women have travelled down through the ages, so that we may more fully appreciate our present opportunities?

Going back as far as history and our imagination will take us, we note that she was not permitted by public opinion to engage in public activities, but must confine her sphere of influence strictly to the home; she was not recognized by law as a person except to the extent that she must obey laws in the making of which she had no voice. She was not allowed to hold property. It was

argued that because she could not bear arms in defence of the state, she ought not to be allowed to take part in the affairs of the state.

But earnest men and women, advocates of equal suffrage, began to educate public opinion half-a-century ago. The great world war, however, was, undoubtedly, the greatest factor in establishing the present status of women. They took the place of the men in the field, the workshop and office, and they donned the uniform and cared for the wounded under fire. The importance of this work was recognized, and the door of opportunity that was once so tightly closed to women opened wider and wider, and now we are passing through as if it were the most natural thing in the world. Let us not forget that with our wonderful new opportunities for service in the many activities of life, there is an attendant responsibility. It is a case of "noblesse oblige"—the more opportunity for service, the more is required of us. We can help to raise the standard of education and of social life in our community, and by getting together in each district we can help to solve the problems of the nation. I say "getting together" in every sense of the word, men and women co-operating to the fullest extent in the solution of our common problems, and the only efficient co-operation can be possible when we are united in thought and action in the one organization.

I wonder if you have discussed the desirability of forming a local of the United Farm Women of Alberta, in your district, or have you the co-operation of the ladies as members of your U.F.A. local? The U.F.A. secretaries in conference recently, were unanimous in the opinion that co-operation in either of these ways was not only desirable but necessary to the success of the U.F.A. local, because of the qualities that women bring to supplement those of the men, and thus aid in the solution of many vexing problems; because of the added social enjoyment; and because women now have political equality with men, and the question of how our votes will be cast must be given "careful consideration." According as the women support or fail to support the farmers in the forthcoming elections, to that extent will the political action be a success or a failure.

Speaking again of the secretaries' conference, some very helpful ideas on how to increase the interest and efficiency of the local were exchanged. These may be trifles, but as someone has said, "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle." A definite varied program drawn up for several

meetings ahead of time, and in the hands of every member, will tend to stimulate attendance and more active participation in the meeting. Giving every member "something to do" has the same effect, making them responsible for a certain part of the program, having school committees, library, health, etc. Committees for the study of some particular public question, to watch and report the proceedings of the provincial government and the federals. Advertise your meetings through your local paper, a bulletin-board, etc. See that the meeting place is comfortable, well-lighted and attractive. And, do you know, "refreshments" is a magic word! In this, of course, you must have the co-operation of the ladies!

Purified Public Life

And now, in closing this little "paper talk," which indeed, I wish could have been a really personal one, the thought I would like to leave with you is this, that we keep high our ideals of a purified public administration, of a high type of rural life, economically, socially,

educationally, and a general uplifting of humanity. Without ideals we are as helpless as the mariner who attempts to guide his vessel without a chart. We will find, as we progress, that the field of service broadens, and we see always more ahead to be accomplished. Gladstone, of England, said: "The higher we climb, the greater the view."

Tennyson's beautiful expression of this thought is:

"All experience is an arch where through
Gleams that untravelled world,
Whose margin fades forever and
forever
As we move."



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Farm Women's Clubs

Here is Community Work

THE following story is an account of the work undertaken co-operatively by the Community Board of Trade, the Women's Institute, the I.O.D.E., the Hospital Aid, the River Valley Auxiliary, the Grain Growers' Association of Virden and River Valley, all of the town and district of Virden.

Because of the "flu" there was little that could be done until spring, and then the season was so short, it was almost impossible to do all that ought to be done.

We invited the parents, teacher and pupils to join with us at River Valley, in an Empire celebration. We had 150 people present. The children from three schools put on an excellent program of songs and recitations. Mr. Watson, the district representative for Wallace and Pipestone municipalities, addressed the gathering on 'The Great Need of Teaching the Children, the Spirit of Co-operation.' He also congratulated us on having the girl who won first prize for her pigs, and the trip to Winnipeg, with the Boys' and Girls' Club—she also won out again this year. We are all justly proud of Alva Hayward, of Blair school. Miss Numa, one of the public health nurses, who toured Manitoba last summer, holding classes and giving demonstrations on the care of babies and the mother, before and after the baby comes, gave us a splendid address.

On June 6, the annual field day of all the schools in the district was held. The Women's Institute undertook to give meals to the children. We served about 600 meals and cleared over \$200, every cent of which was turned over to the community to pay for an organ for the primary school and helping the library, also fixing up the property of the cemetery which needed seats, making it more comfortable for the people to go there.

On August 17, Virden fair day, we held a baby clinic. We had six doctors and two nurses. One was sent from the provincial public health department, the other was a graduate from our own hospital. We examined 62 babies, and not one perfect child was found, thus showing the great need of this work. If we are to have a healthy, strong Canadian people we must see that every child has the chance to be healthy by putting first things first, and surely our boys and girls are of more importance and value than anything else; so many things can be remedied the first year or two of life that cannot be remedied if allowed to go for six or seven years or until they are examined in school. We also provided a rest room and tea room, and had a nurse in charge where the children were taken care of for two hours, to let the mothers have a good time. We supplied ice water, and bread and butter for the children free, which was much appreciated.

The members of River Valley Grain Growers' Association gave a shower for one of our girls who was to be married.

A case of 30-dozen eggs was packed and forwarded to the Soldiers' Home, Winnipeg, and a box of clothing for the Mayfair Children's Shelter, together with a good collection of money which was very much needed. We made a donation of \$25 to St. Dunstan's School for the Blind.

On October 3, we gave a banquet for the returned boys of our own community, where a most enjoyable time was spent.

On October 12 the Boys' and Girls' Club fair was held in Virden. It was a great community gathering, and was the most successful venture yet tried to bring the people together. We had over 5,000 entries, and when you see the great interest taken in this work by every child and citizen, you begin to see the solution of the much-talked-of problem of making good Canadian citizens of our foreign population. We again served lunch, clearing \$56, charging only 25 cents, for it was our idea to serve not to make money.

On November 14 we held a great community evening. Rural schools each sent two spellers to the spelling match, and each rural school provided one number for the program. Virden school was represented by four spellers and

provided two numbers for the program. The prizes for the Boys' and Girls' Club fair were presented to the secretaries of the different clubs, and the governor-general's medal for all-round proficiency was also presented, and five prizes for the spelling. For the spelling contest they were given in thrift stamps, as follows: \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00. We had a splendid address from Major Newcombe, on 'The Education of Today.' The proceeds from this evening amounted to \$113.75, being netted from the small charge of 50 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, with all performers admitted free. We had at least 600 people present.

In all this work our idea has been to better the community, not to make money, and of all this work the baby clinic is by far the one that created the most interest, and is also the right place to start. School inspection is alright and very much needed, but it does not start soon enough to save hundreds of children that might be saved if taken early enough.

For the coming winter, we have planned to have debates and to do some real community work through our River Valley Grain Growers' Association. We have been asked to help with

the Agricultural Chautauqua, to be put on early in January. This we intend to do as it is real co-operation and community work.

We have also kept up a ward in the Virden Hospital for 14 years, and I would like to mention that this was the first real community work that was ever done in Virden, and paved the way for the great war work that was done throughout Virden and district, and when the "flu" came we knew how to help each other, and by volunteer nursing, and community diet kitchens, helped and fed the sick and provided meals for the nurses and well members of the families as well.—Mrs. Gee, director, W.S.G.G.A., Virden, Man.

Club Briefs

At one of our meetings we decided we must have a rest room, so we planned to hold a joint meeting with the U.F.A. and get them to co-operate. This meeting was a great success and one member was appointed to look up a suitable hall. We are going to buy an oil stove to have in the hall, so we can serve lunch at our meetings, as everyone thoroughly enjoys our little lunches of sandwiches, cake and coffee.—Mrs. Clara Hamel, Camrose, U.F.W.A.

We have been making 'useful' articles for sale at our meetings this year to get money for working purposes. Had the season been good we intended holding a small bazaar, but as it was not good, we sold articles at meetings at a small profit and have, for the season, a fair sum, somewhere near \$40. Last winter we had quite a few odds and ends of material given and the girls met and did sewing to make goods up, and that helped us a lot.—Maggie J. Hetherington, secretary, Allenfields U.F.W.A.

Willow Hollow local is busily planning for their Christmas tree and social. They have 23 members and are arranging a program for some months to come.—Mrs. E. R. Thorp, secretary, Willow Hollow, U.F.W.A.

We had a very successful box social and Christmas tree this year, and have sent a donation of \$10.00 and some books and magazines to Miss Finnie, for her New Canadian school.—Elma Tait, secretary, Royallen, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

What Can We Do to Improve Our Club? was the topic discussed in a recent meeting of the Junior U.F.A. local of Excel.—Tom Swindlehurst, secretary.

United Farm Women's Resolutions

The following resolutions have been received at the Central Office of the U.F.W.A. to be dealt with at the annual convention:—

From Three Hills local:—

"That the Grand Trunk be asked to put on a market train from Elnora to Calgary every two weeks, at reduced rates, leaving not later than 6 a.m. and leaving Calgary not later than 11 p.m. the same day.

"Resolved that the members of this local urge upon the convention the need for a certificate of health, given by a reliable physician to parties about to marry, and that former motions dealing with this matter be given great consideration, and that the members do all in their power to see that this be included in the laws of our country."

From the Mamaka local:—

"Whereas, a husband may obtain divorce from his wife if she has committed adultery, but a wife is not entitled to a divorce if the husband has committed adultery, unless his adultery is coupled with cruelty or with desertion without lawful excuse for at least two years;

"Be it resolved that the last two sentences of the clause be withdrawn, and so allow the wife to obtain divorce on the proving of adultery alone."

"Whereas, if a man dies intestate in Alberta, leaving a widow who deserted him prior to his death and lived in adultery after leaving him, the widow is not entitled to any of his personal property, but if a woman die intestate leaving a husband who deserted her prior to her death and lived in adultery after leaving her, the husband is entitled to all her personal property, no matter how valuable it may be, and notwithstanding that she may have acquired it wholly by her own efforts.

"Resolved, that the law be amended so that what applied to the woman in the first instance be applied to the man."

From the Nanton local:—

"Whereas, by recent decisions of the Courts, chiropractors cannot legally practice under the laws of Alberta, and,

"Whereas these practitioners have successfully treated and cured patients suffering from complaints pronounced incurable by medical doctors, such as infantile paralysis, spinal meningitis, and other disorders, and,

"Whereas many of these practitioners are, in our opinion, performing a beneficial service to

Resolutions sent in by Locals for Discussion at Annual Convention

the community,

"Therefore, be it resolved that The United Farmers of Alberta petition the Alberta Legislature to amend the laws of the province so as to allow qualified chiropractors to administer their treatment under proper regulations."

"Resolved, that the Legislature of the Province of Alberta be requested to amend the provisions of the Dower Act to provide that every disposition by act in vivos of the property of any married man, whereby the interest of such married man in such property shall or may vest in any other person during the life of such married man or during the life of such married man's wife living at the date of such disposition, shall be null and void, unless made with the consent of the wife aforesaid;

"Resolved that the Legislature of the Province of Alberta be requested to amend this act, being chapter 18 of the Statutes of 1910 and amendments thereto, by providing that if the will of a man who dies intestate does not provide that the furniture and other furnishings of the home of the deceased be granted to the widow of the deceased, the widow may apply to the Court in such way as is provided by the said act for an Order that the said furniture and furnishings be granted to the said widow as aforesaid;

"Resolved that the Legislature of the Province of Alberta be requested to amend section 3 of an act respecting infants, being chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1913, by providing that the father may by deed or by his last will and testament dispose of the custody and education of an infant—only in the event of the prior death of the mother of the said infant, and that section 23 of the said act be amended by providing that on the death of the father of the infant the mother, if surviving, shall be the guardian of the infant;

"Resolved, that the Legislature of the Province of Alberta be requested to amend the act providing for the appointment of

an official guardian, being chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1917 and amendments thereto, by providing that the said official guardian in any estate of a deceased married man where said married man has not in the opinion of the said official guardian made adequate provision for the care and maintenance of his infant children, apply to the Court for an Order varying the terms of the said will to provide for the proper care and maintenance of the said children and that the Court shall have full power on the said application of the official guardian to make such order varying the terms of the said will as to the Court may seem proper."

From the Prairie Rose local:—

"Whereas, outside discussions concerning local transactions in our clubs often lead to misrepresentations of facts and often further lead to the allowance of the dominance of personal prejudices, and, whereas from such discussions, non-members and anti-club workers are given their opportunities for severe criticism of the club's true values; therefore, we, the members of the Prairie Rose U.F.W.A., do ask our conveners at this convention to pass the following clause to our constitution: Resolved, that all discussions on the actions of local executives or members or committees appointed relative to club work, must be completed at a club meeting, and the offending party or parties must abide by the decision of the majority, and no further discussion take place. Any person or persons violating this clause do so at the risk of the forfeiture of their membership card."

From the Leo local:—

"Whereas, both physical and moral damage is done school children by the lack of supervision of their play hours,

"Be it resolved that the school board provide equipment for play, such as sand table, basket-ball, football, etc., and it be written on the teacher's contract that the play time shall be supervised."

From the Harvest Vale local:—

"Whereas, it appears that marriage licenses in this province are issued indiscriminately, and in view of the fact of so many unhappy marriages ending in divorce,

"That this local goes on record to petition the Provincial Government to allow only responsible parties to issue licenses, these to be placed under heavy bond, to pre-

CONVENTION DATES

Women's Section, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in Brandon, January 7, 8 and 9, 1920.

United Farm Women of Alberta, in Calgary, January 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1920.

Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1920.

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Turkeys, No. 1 condition, 9 lbs. or over, per lb.	29c
Turkeys, good condition, per lb.	27c
Chickens, No. 1 condition, per lb.	23c
Hens, in good condition, per lb.	20-22c
Eggs, new laid, per doz.	60c
Butter, per lb.	48c

Prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Shipping crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Dressed Poultry, dry plucked, heads and feet on, undrawn, also bled, 4 cents above prices for live weight.

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vent this indiscriminate practice"

From the Calgary local:—

"Whereas a much larger sum of money for patriotic purposes was raised by the supplementary revenue tax act than was required, and,

"Whereas three-fourths of this amount was paid by the farmers;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the necessary amount be taken from this sum to give immediate relief in the drought-stricken areas."

"Whereas, the supplementary revenue tax which was raised to apply on the patriotic fund is no longer necessary for that purpose;

"Therefore, be it resolved that it be discontinued."

"Whereas, great hardship has come to those living in drought areas this year and previously, for which no provision has been made, and

"Whereas the acceptance of charity to meet the situation is obnoxious to many, neither is it democratic;

"Therefore, be it resolved that some methods of insurance against drought be provided, or a certain nominal tax be levied and collected from every farmer in districts likely to be affected by drought, and a heavy tax upon unoccupied lands as held by railroads and other large land owners, this money to be held in trust by the government until it is needed by the farmers, at which time it will automatically revert to them without the reality or semblance of charity."

From the Standard local:—

"Whereas, the prohibition law is often violated in our small towns, that it is being brought in and sold at dances and public gatherings;

"Be it therefore resolved that the government be asked to investigate these matters, and be more strict in enforcing this law."

From the Winnifred local:—

"Whereas it seems unfair for farmers who poison gophers to have a neighbor who does not, or a vacant piece of land near him where the gophers live and come in and eat up his crop;

"Resolved that it be made compulsory for all farmers to poison gophers."

"Whereas, school boards are either too careless or will not spend the money to have a medical inspection of schools;

"Resolved that we ask it to be made compulsory for every school to have a medical inspector of schools at least once a year."

From the Mirror local:—

"Whereas section 14 of the Constitution known as the Women's Section, contains the clause, 'But it shall not be competent for them to petition parliament or the legislature independent of the Central,'

"And, whereas, we believe this is not a true interpretation of the attitude of the U.F.A. toward the U.F.W.A.,

"And whereas, it places the U.F.W.A. at a disadvantage when working with other women's organizations;

"Therefore, resolved that said clause be eliminated."

From the Meadow local:—

"Resolved, by the Grand Meadow Local of the U.F.W.A., No. 97, that we strongly urge that we fight for equal parental guardianship."

From the executive of the U.F.A.:

"Whereas our organization has recognized the necessity of meeting the needs of farm boys and girls along social, educational, economic and vocational lines, and feeling that these needs can best be met through co-operation with the University of Alberta, and,

"Whereas, we have long been sensible to the sympathetic assistance of the University in various phases of our work, and particularly in connection with the conference for Young Farm People in June, 1919, in the furtherance of which those in charge gave freely of their time and service;

"Be it resolved by the executive of the U.F.A. that on behalf of the United Farmers and the United Farm Women of Alberta that we tender the Department of Extension and all others who assisted, our sincere appreciation of their efforts culminating in the success of this conference, and,

"Believing that the young people in attendance were greatly benefited thereby we solicit their continued co-operation in making possible a conference in 1920 of equal value."



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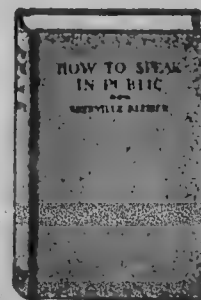
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THE DOO DADS · BENEATH · THE BRINEY



THE Doo Dads have about completed their journey to the strange countries of the world and they have seen nearly everything that is worth seeing on the earth and in the sky. But this did not satisfy these curious little people. Before their journey of adventure was complete they felt that they must make a trip to the bottom of the ocean and see the strange creatures that live there. They were very lucky in being able to secure a submarine, which was of no further use once the war was over. Old Doc Sawbones is at the wheel. You can see him inside the glass conning-tower! He dived straight for the bottom of the ocean where the Doo Dads are having an exciting time fighting the strange monsters who live in its dark depths.

One fierce-looking creature, which must be a shark, is trying to bite a piece out of the conning-tower. The Doo Dads are not afraid of it however, for see how one little rascal is sticking his tongue out at it. The Doo Dads had not intended to come out but were resolved to be content with watching all these strange creatures through the windows of the submarine. But the terrible octopus forced open the lid with

one of its powerful tentacles. This so enraged the Doo Dads that they decided to come out and destroy some of the terrible looking creatures. See how one is snipping off the tentacle of the octopus with a pair of enormous shears. Another is chopping at it with an axe and no doubt the octopus wishes he had left the lid of the submarine closed.

Poor Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is having a tough time of it for his wooden leg is floating him upside down. The terrible sword fish tried to plunge its sword into one of the brave little Doo Dads, but see you, he has chopped the sword off short with a hatchet. Some of the Doo Dads, however, are getting into trouble. One is having his foot pinched between claws of an enormous crab. Some are being switched off their balance by the tails of the big fish.

Of all the strange adventures which the Doo Dads have encountered this is the strangest. It is to be hoped that they all get off with their lives, so that there will be none missing when they return to the Wonderland of Doo.

The Shropshire

Continued from Page 9

Breeders' Association, backed by the Agricultural Colleges. It is true that some of the livestock professors at our colleges need a course of education at the hands of our best breeders, and while the present American standard is quite good and easy of interpretation, yet some of the professors dwell on some small point until it becomes their fad. The standard could be made plainer in some ways. Then a committee of our best breeders could be used to advantage in a selection of standard type animals for use as examples at our agricultural colleges for professors, breeders and students. Our colleges should see to it that the best possible specimens should be brought in for use during the farmers' week, now generally held.

We may differ on the best type, but in my discussions with the best breeders I find that in the main they are agreed on a medium-sized sheep with considerable refinement, of the wide, blocky class with a fairly good fleece both in quality and quantity.

The fairs should become more and more centres for this education of breeder and farmer alike, and this will mean the utmost care in selection of judges for the breed who have correct ideals instead of fads, and who can select the best without having an excessive amount of flesh and fat, which now so often brings animals to the top place instead of their real quality as breeders.

There seems to be very few such judges, and those few are among the leading breeders who are either exhibitors or have sold stock to other exhibitors which cuts them off as judges. Therefore, this question of judges, becomes a knotty problem.

With a steady, strong pull all along the line, there is no good reason that the Shropshire should not hold its place in the centre of the stage in the future as it has in the past.

A Cafeteria for Hogs

Continued from Page 24

mented by G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman. The structure rests on three 2x4's set on edge. The walls consist of three 2x3 studs on each side, covered inside with 1-inch tongued and grooved boarding. On top of the studs is a 2x3 plate. The boarding should start at 5 inches above the floor of the troughs, and a gate, or feed-control board, 1-inch x 10 inches in width, the full length of the feeder, slides behind the boarding. This gate may be fastened at any desired height by thumb screws, sliding in a vertical slot on the outside face of the boarding. Connection between control board and thumb screw is made by two iron straps, 1-inch x 1/2-inch, as shown.

The floor of the bin consists of 1/2-inch tongued and grooved boarding laid on 2x2 rafters at 45 degrees. The floor of the feed troughs is 1/2-inch tongued and grooved boarding, laid across the 2x1 base pieces.

The front of the feed troughs consists of one piece 4-inch x 4-inch (two 2-inch x 4-inch) bevelled from the centre down to the flooring. From this front are placed 2-inch x 2-inch braces, 12 inches apart, running up to a 1-inch x 3-inch piece laid along the sides as shown.

The roof consists of 2-inch x 2-inch rafters resting on the 2-inch x 3-inch plate and covered with 1-inch tongued and grooved boarding and ready roofing.

The door, which is made of 1/2-inch tongued and grooved with 1-inch x 3-inch battens at back, should be equipped with hinges and handle for lifting, and in the case of the roof door, should have a prop to keep it open. The structure is 5 feet 11 1/2 inches x 6 feet 5 1/2 inches outside dimensions.

Cost

Where all material was purchased, the cost of a self-feeder, including labor, should not exceed \$12.00. By utilizing spare time and odds and ends of lumber this figure could be materially reduced.

The type of self-feeder used at the Iowa station is perhaps the best of all.

It is heavier, stronger, and the feed is better protected from the weather. This latter feature is secured by a wide eave and by the fact that the trough is within the body of the feeder itself. A piece of galvanized iron swings from the wall, closing the trough to chickens, gophers, and crows. Modifications of this type are easy to construct and very suitable for our conditions.

This self-feeder will accommodate 40 large pigs and has a capacity of 50 bushels of grain. Its construction will require the following bill of lumber.

	Board feet
1-inch matched siding	210
1x4 "	12
2 1/2 flooring	60
2x4 framing material	80

362

Trapping Coyotes and Mink

For trapping coyotes or brush wolves, use the high grip jump trap, No. 4, and cut the edge of the pan off enough to almost allow the foot of the coyote to rest on the pan of the trap and inside of the jaws. I use two or three of these to a set for wolves or coyotes and make my sets in this manner: Place a piece of wood about two feet long by perhaps six or seven inches in diameter on the chain for a drag. Set your trap and put a chip under the pan to keep it from being sprung and bury traps and drop in an old manure pile until they are well saturated. Then handle with a fork always after digging them out when you are ready to make your set. An old bob sleigh with low box or planks is the handiest to set from. Take some manure and traps and go to some elevated open space in the brush and drop some manure on the snow. Next place the drags so that they will not tangle with each other and cover them with manure. Place your traps two on the opposite side of the pile of manure to which you are setting from and one just about on top and cover them thinly with short chaff manure. If you have any wolf bait put a few drops on the highest point nearest to the side of the pile you are setting from. Be sure to remove the chips from under the trap pan before covering the trap. Always visit your set on the same side as when you made the set. November and December, or even January is the best time to trap scientifically and successfully, although February and March are more or less successful, as in mating season the dog wolf does considerable rambling around. If you notice, you will find that the wolf always approaches from the opposite side from which you drove past the set, and in trying to reach the scent, he necessarily has to pass over the traps. Use a 12-inch rough lumber piece of board about six feet long and plane it smooth and taper it down to the nose. Always stretch furs eased, flesh side out and keep in cool shady place to dry.

For mink, use a No. 1 jump trap and smear it with rabbit or muskrat blood and set under over-hanging ledges near a creek bank. If you care to use bait place it just beyond trap on blades of grass or on chips. Cover the trap with dead leaves or bits of grass, and staple chain to a tree or log. I have located mink winter dens in old beaver dens, which is an ideal place to make successful sets.

Always use your animal instinct if you have any. The idea in making scents is to kill suspicion and arouse as much curiosity as possible in the animal which you are after.—Prairie Farmer, Sask.

Strike Leader Gets Two Years

R. B. Russell, the first of the Winnipeg strike leaders to be tried, was found guilty of seditious conspiracy on December 24, and on December 27 was sentenced by Judge Metcalf to two years' imprisonment. The verdict will be appealed. The trial occupied over a month. Nine other leaders of the general strike last summer have yet to be tried.

Provincial Bonds Next

A total of \$21,712,650 was raised in Saskatchewan in the recent Victory Loan campaign according to final figures issued by the provincial executive. In doing so Saskatchewan raised 145 per cent of its allotment, or an average per capita of \$32.59. The total number

of subscriptions was 34,122. Regina headed the cities with \$3,755,300; Moose Jaw second with \$2,545,250 and Saskatoon third with \$2,421,350. The eight cities of the province, Yorkton being reckoned as a city, although legally it is a town, subscribed \$10,546,000.

The suggestion was made at a banquet which closed the campaign that the organization be maintained and made use of by the provincial government for raising money for purposes of selling Saskatchewan bonds for develop-

ment purposes. The provincial treasurer replied that up till now Saskatchewan bonds had not been offered in the province so that the federal government could have a clear field for the Victory Loan campaign. Now the necessity for giving right of way to the federal minister of finance was over Saskatchewan bonds would be sold at home, and he knew no better medium than through the Victory loan organization which, he said, had raised \$68,000,000 in the three campaigns in the province.

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Poland-China boar, 18 months old, price \$75;
one eight-months-old, price \$40. Apply
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boars, April litters, \$35. H. Miller, Glenside,
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White boars, seven months old, price \$50 each. R.
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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FROM WINNERS, Brandon Winter Fair and other shows. Toms, \$8.00 and \$10; hens, \$6.00. F. Abbs, Kerrobert, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS TOMS. \$8.00 to \$10, and hens, \$6.00. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEES. fine, large birds, gauffers, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Duncan T. Menzies, Oakburn, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY HATCH. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. C. A. Brown, Regent, Man.

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FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. pure-bred, special laying strain, large birds. W. Pandelbury, Springdale, Sask.

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SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. 75 cockerels, \$3.50 and \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. fine, rich color, bred from prize stock, good layers. Order early. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Guild's prize laying strain, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Mrs. Sayer, Grenfell, Sask.

LARGE RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. \$2.00 and \$3.00, bred from laying strains. Gustav Meitke & Son, Dundrum, Sask.

15 COCKERELS, REDS, \$3.50 UNTIL FEBRUARY. Pullets laying first week December. Mina Sonsteh, Duval, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Missouri prize stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00. W. C. Lyle, Gleichen, Alberta.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. \$2.00 each. Mrs. Geo. Dunn, Box 50, Lanenburg, Sask.

ORPINGTONS

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. \$2.50 each; also year-old hens, \$1.50. Wm. Spence, Ridpath, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—SOME OF the best in the West. Number limited. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.50 each. William Williams, Kalenda, Man.

SUNDY BREEDS

SELLING—FOUR ONE-YEAR-OLD BLACK Langshan hens, \$15, four pullets, \$12, Black Langshan and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.50. C. D. Gibson, Tyvan, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$7.00. Also White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man.

FOR WINTER EGGS FEED OUR CELEBRATED milk mash. None better in Canada. \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

ELMGROVE FARM—BRONZE TURKEYS, Embelen and African geese and White Leghorns. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario.

BABY CHICKS, OUR SPRING BOOKINGS heavy. Don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 20 YOUNG GUINEA fowl, \$3.00 per pair. Velma Morrison, Carleton Place, Man.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—180 ACRES FARM, THREE MILES from elevator and village, five miles from live town of Bismarck, Sask. which is 15 miles north-west of Grand Coulee on C.N.R. This is a good grain district. Never had crop failure. My farm has produced 45 bushels wheat and 24 bushels flax per acre. In 1919 with drought and hot winds we had our smallest crop, wheat averaged 14 and flax six and a half bushels. 320 acres is choice chocolate loam, worked on mile stretch, and all under cultivation. Has 125 acres sugar-corn and 100 acres sugar-corn and flax. 160 acres is sandy loam, with heavy clay subsoil near surface. 100 acres under cultivation, all fenced, produces heavy yield oats and feed in driest years. My lease on quarter-section school land at \$6.00 goes with my farm. This quarter is good pasture, good scrub for shelter and all fenced. Buildings all new, house two stories, cottage, roof, veranda across front; Delco electric lighted, nine rooms, ground floor quartered oak; all woodwork stained and was finished; hot air furnace; plumbing and sewage system, hard and soft water, air pressure tank, full size basement, concrete walls and floor, 140-bushel eastern under floor. Good well of best hard water pumped to pressure tank. Telephone. Good school two miles. Good Canadian neighbors. Modern barn for 11 horses and 11 head cattle, well watered inside, electric light, large hip roof. Big new implement shed. Chicken house. Four portable granaries. Barn and house have lightening rods. Am selling because I am increasing my herd of pure-bred Angus and have bought farm north of Edmonton with larger range. My buildings alone are worth \$12,000. Will take \$24,000 for the farm on third cash; balance arranged. If buyer wishes will sell horses, feed, seed and machinery at reasonable price. Will meet prospective buyers at Gravelbourg. Write G. G. Fowler, Box 90, Gravelbourg, Sask.

207-ACRE MIDWEST FARM, \$9,500; INCLUD- ing Fine Swan, seven year-old horses, large quantity oats, corn, potatoes, etc., only \$2,500 down cash required, balance easy terms. In splendid section, mile and half building RR town, 14 miles large University city. 140 acres heavy crop-producing tillage, woven-wire fenced pasture for 25 cows, bordering river for miles; fine woodlot, timber, fruit. Two-story, seven-room house, river view, two barns, 1,000-bush corn houses with driveway, etc. Details, page 82, Strout's Catalog, Farm Bargains, 23 State, conv. free. I. A. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR RENT, OVER THREE-FOURTHS section, about two-thirds cultivated, specially suited for mixed farming, with or without stock and implements. A lifelong farmer, with good help preferred. State fully first letter all desirable information, help, family, cash, livestock, implements, etc. Box 215, Souris, Manitoba.

TROTTER AND TROTTER, BRANDON, ARE offering several good farms within 11 miles of Brandon, will be glad to furnish detailed description on application. Also farm teams and registered Percherons, and milk cows constantly on hand.

WE HAVE THE FARM YOU WANT. WRITE us for our up-to-date list of improved and unimproved farms for sale in the Last Mountain Valley, Sask. T. F. Thompson, Agencies, Nokomis, Sask.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SECTION well improved, no crop failures. \$30 per acre. \$4,000 cash, terms on balance. Town five miles. Equipment, feed and seed at valuation. E. R. Sherris, Moore Park, Man.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, ALL FENCED, 65 acres broken, one crop taken. 65 acres ready for breaking, splendid soil. Half-mile to school. No buildings. O. A. Broughton, Donald, Alta.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free, Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNERS OF land for sale any district, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. I. R. Downing, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES WILD LAND AT TIS- dale, Sask., 30 acres broke. \$2,000 each. Apply Irwin Campbell, Cypress River, Man.

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, NEW BUILD- ings, full set implements, horses, at \$7,000. \$3,000 cash. Box 62, Radville, Sask.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, 280 acres broken. Two miles from Olds. J. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta.

CHAPLIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID. Boston.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—AT ONCE, A MAN FAMILIAR WITH bookkeeping to manage a Farmers' Trading Association, thriving business. Apply, giving references, qualification and salary expected to W. G. Case, Imperial, Sask.

HELP WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH GEN- eral farming experience to operate half-section on shares for term of years, everything furnished. Give full particulars and reference first letter. Box 62, Radville, Sask.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY FOR the winter or year on farm. Answer, stating wages. F. C. Brown, Box 54, Minto, Man.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON farm, or will rent on shares and furnish outfit. J. C. Hunt, Kinross, Alta.

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

SEED OATS EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be pure or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McEwen Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

SEED BOOK NOW READY FOR MAILING. The Guide has published a SEED BOOK which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SELLING—RED BORS WHEAT, SEVEN TO 10 days earlier than Marquis, seed obtained from Beager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association, price \$10.50 per bushel, bags included. W. R. Prockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man.

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McEwen Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

200 BUSHELS VIKARI CHAFF SEED WHEAT, \$3.00 per bushel, 100 bushels O.A.C. barley, \$1.75 per bushel. Car load good plump oats, sacks extra. Hans Arestad, New Norway, Alta.

WANTED—TO LOCATE ABOUT 10,000 BUS- of good seed oats, free wild oats, threshed before snow. State number bushels, price. See Trans. U.F.A. Kernsair, Alta.

SELLING—CAR CLEAN, REGENERATED Abundance oats. Government test 94% in six days. \$1.00 bushel. E. R. Sherris, Moore Park, Man.

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, ABOUT 1,000 lbs., \$25 per hundred, sacked, guaranteed free from quack grass. J. E. Brinkworth, Ballin, Man.

FOR SALE—10,000 BUSHELS WHITE VICTOR seed oats, grown on breaking. Sample free. \$1.00 bushel. James Walker, Quill Lake, Sask.

SELLING—LARGE CAR ABUNDANCE SEED oats, 90c bushel, f.o.b. Haines. Sample on request. Government test 94%. H. A. Randall, Haines, Alta.

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS GARTON 22 SEED oats. Price and sample on request. George Wiley, Saltcoats, Sask.

FLAXSEED, CLEANED AND BAGGED, FREE of weeds, \$5.25 bushel, bags included. Alex. Pope, Drake, Sask.

FOR SALE—2,500 POUNDS COMMON MILLET seed, clean, \$5.00 per 100 pounds; bags extra. Wm. Coleby, Marvfield, Sask.

SELLING—CAR GOOD SEED OATS, FREE from weeds, 85c, f.o.b. Beiseker. Further particulars—M. Schmalta, Beiseker, Alta.

WANTED—GOOD, CLEAN, BEARLESS BAR- ley seed. State price. Geo. Sykes, Cordova, Man.

SELLING—GOLDEN RAIN SEED OATS— bright, clean, plump, \$1.00. Samples mailed. James McLaughlin, Russell, Man.

SELLING—RED BORS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL. Seed obtained from Sager Wheeler, 1918. Chas. Harvey, Dufur, Sask.

SELLING—WESTERN RYF GRASS SEED, 21c pound, cleaned and bagged. J. Ferguson, Guernsey, Sask.

1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, \$2.35; LESS than 50 bushel lots, \$2.50. Also car feed oats. L. W. Wilson, Watson, Sask.

FOR SALE—CAR GOOD SEED OATS, WHITE I. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. B. Klot free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone, Main 4374-A.B.

CARE, ROBERTSON & CO. ADLAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA- ton.

Originality

One of the best advertising signs ever put up on a livestock barn was exhibited over a lot of Herefords at the International. It read as follows: "Our daddy is a son of Bullion 4th, and we all have good mothers and no bad relations."

Long Price for Filly

George Rupp reports the sale of his yearling filly, Echo Dale Marguerite, to Evert King, of Chicago, to go to the latter's Michigan stud. The filly changed hands for \$3,000 so far as we have been able to determine, the highest price ever paid for an American-bred yearling female.

Assiniboia Campaign

Continued from Page 13

in your polling sub-division to discuss ideas presented by you and other electors; to formulate and pass resolutions to be forwarded to the committeeman in charge of your district, or direct to the secretary of the constituency committee. All such will then be condensed into convenient form and forwarded to our candidate for action in parliament as opportunity may permit.

"We fully realize that at present we cannot hope to bring any great pressure upon the Canadian parliament to adopt such legislation as we may seek, but we can, by careful study and preparation get into training for the time, which we believe is not far distant, when our forces in the house will be strong enough to secure the passing of laws that will put all classes on an even basis and abrogate special privileges in every form.

"Let us remind you that this presents to you a great opportunity and privilege. It is also a duty. Let us arise in our full vigor and apply ourselves to the great task that will eventually bring to our fair Canada a fuller, brighter and happier day.

"Signed on behalf of the constituency committee.—J. W. Cairns, president; Tom Smith, secretary."

Auditor's Report

"I hereby certify that I have examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer, T. Smith, for term ending December 1, 1919, and find same correct in every detail. Your treasurer is to be congratulated on the efficient manner he has kept the several accounts, and as the following statement shows, your finances have been in capable hands. Receipts from canvass

Expenditures	
Organization:—	
Williamson	\$ 732.05
Printing	457.10
Sundries	743.55
Gould	50.00
Smith	167.37
Campaign:—	
Williamson	47.15
General	361.74
Gould	380.40
Smith	331.45
Sundries	775.81
Petty account	873.15
Printing	1,073.10

Balance in Bank	\$602.90
On hand	101.01
	703.91
	\$6,677.08

Assets	
Balance on hand	\$703.91
Candidate's deposit	200.00
Typewriter	35.00

Liabilities	
Nil.	
Balance of assets over liabilities	\$938.91
Signed ROBERT YOUNG, Auditor.	

Grain Growers' Marching Song

Onward! band of farmers,
Marching as to war,
With our glorious emblem,
Going on before.
Slavery and oppression
Are our unseen foe,
Forward to the conflict
Will each member go!

Forward in the future,
See a vision grand:
Canada, fair country,
As the people's land.
Leaders, chosen by us,
Righteous laws to make;
Come and help us conquer—
It is all at stake!

Come and join our army,
Who would justice see;
We are working ever,
For equality.
Forward then, my comrades,
In the cause of right:
Canada's great future
Beams with rosy light.

—Olive O. Moores, Rama, Sask.

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange Canada's Leading Sample Market

If You Want to Sell a

horse you don't get it graded—you sell it on sample. The purchaser, if he is wise, examines the physical condition of the horse before buying. Why not sell your grain the same way? Listen to what the Chief Chemist of the Dominion Government Grain Research Laboratory says about our present method of selling grain:—

"It has been amply demonstrated from the results of the laboratory tests that, in very many cases at least, the grading is not fair and equitable, not because the inspection is not correct, but because the Canada Grain Act is faulty. The chemist reports that the grades, as now defined, bear no definite relation to their actual milling and baking value, and are more or less arbitrary."

Our sample market permits you to sell

your grain for its true value. It does not cost you any more than under the old system. Oats, Barley and Flax are easily sold at substantial premiums over the grade price.

Mark your bill of lading "Sample Trading"; ship your own grain and receive the last cent from the results of your hard work.

Further particulars regarding sample trading, if needed, gladly sent on request.

FREE A set of seven educational circulars, explaining the rights of the producer under the Canada Grain Act. You should have them. Send a postal card to us and we will mail them to any address.

SECRETARY:
C. BIRKETT, Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.

Some Firms Doing Business in our Exchange:—

Merchants Grain Co. Ltd.	Service Grain Company Limited.	Lakeport Elevator Co. Limited.
N. M. Paterson & Co.		
Fort William Grain Co. Limited.	Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company.	A. D. LeMay.
Bole Grain Company.	Muirhead-Bole Elevator Company.	Thompson, Sons & Co.
Davidson & Smith.		Dwyer Elevator Co.
Mutual Elevator Co.		

WE WANT OATS

The Dwyer Elevator Co. is one of the largest distributors of oats in this district.

Private Elevator, Capacity, 250,000 Bushels.

SPECIALTIES:

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY.

TOP PRICES. PROMPT SERVICE.
DWYERELEVATORCO. LTD.

PORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Members Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

BOLE GRAIN CO.

LICENSED

Commission Merchants
and Elevator Operators

Fort William, Ont.

For Maximum of Service Consign your Grain to the Old Reliable
Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857

Wire us for prices on Car-load Lots of Oats, delivered at your station.
All grades to offer at minimum prices.

Western Offices:

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY, ALTA.
CANADA BUILDING, SASKATOON, SASK.

FISH

30 lbs. Finnan Haddies, 30 lbs. Soles, 30 lbs. Salmon \$13.50
30 lbs. Finnan Haddies, 30 lbs. Halibut, 30 lbs. Herring \$12.00

Whitefish, Pickeral, Pike, Tulibees and Mulletts, 100 lbs. \$9.50
Whitefish, Jackfish, Tulibees and Mulletts, 100 lbs. 8.50
Soles, Plaice and Herring, 100 lbs. 7.75
Plaice, Cod and Herring, 100 lbs. 7.50
Whitefish, per lb. .12
Pickeral, per lb. .12
Jackfish, per lb. .08
Tulibees, per lb. .08
In 100 to 120-lb. cases.

Also following sea fish assortments, cleaned and heads off:—
Salmon, Soles, Plaice, Cod and Herring, 60 to 100 lbs. \$7.50 and \$12.50
Halibut, Finnan Haddies, Soles, Plaice, Cod and Herring, 60 and 100-lb. boxes \$8.00 and \$13.50
Cod, Soles, Brills, Plaice and Herring, 100 lbs. \$10.00
Fresh Frozen Herring, 100-lb. bags 5.50
Finnan Haddies, 15 and 30-lb. boxes \$3.25 and \$4.50
Kipper Herring, 15-lb. box \$2.25
Send Cash with Order

RUPERT FISH CO., 168 Higgins Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Fatmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg December 26, 1919.
OATS—The market has advanced slightly since a week ago. There has been no special feature to the trade except that offerings are very small and cash demand is firm. Since the close of navigation, the rail movement from the head of the lakes has been large. It is generally expected that the Wheat Board will later use more of the cars for wheat shipments. American corn prices are easier on account of anticipated heavier movement from the country.

BARLEY—Future prices are seven cents higher for December delivery and 11 cents higher for May delivery. Shortage of contract grades is responsible for the strength in December prices. Lower grades follow the fluctuations in May price.

FLAX—There has been a steady decline in prices during the week. Cash prices are 31 cents lower and May futures are 21 cents lower than a week ago. Argentine offerings have been heavier and their prices have declined sharply.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	22	23	24	25	26	27	Week	Year	
Oats—									
Dec. 01	92½	92½	92½	93½	94½	91½	73½		
May 01½	93	93½	93½	92½	90½	91½	78½		
Barley—									
Dec. 165	171	171	171	171	165	164½	93½		
May 157½	158½	159½	159½	158½	152	157½	100½		
Flax—									
Dec. 490	485	494	494	490	473	496	325½		
May 472	476	469½	469½	464	460	479	335½		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending December 24 was as follows:—

Ele- vator		Reed dur ing week	Ship'd dur ing week	Now in store
Sask	Wheat	2,570	1,100	431,088
"	Oats	40,524	49,042	414,792
"	Barley			2,338
"	Flax			
Man				
Jaw	Wheat	2,964	62,885	270,619
"	Oats	13,366	14,708	189,685
"	Barley			6,056
"	Flax	1,990	1,562	7,074
Calg				
ary	Wheat	9,404	34,845	1,433,098
"	Oats	47,316	33,449	393,803
"	Barley	4,511	7,602	29,228
"	Flax			182

Minneapolis Cash Prices

December 24, 1919.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$3.00 to \$3.20; No. 1 northern, \$2.90 to \$3.00; No. 1 red, \$2.70 to \$2.90; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.95 to \$3.15; No. 2 northern, \$2.85 to \$2.95; No. 2 red, \$2.65 to \$2.85; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.85 to \$3.10; No. 3 northern, \$2.80 to \$2.90; No. 3 red, \$2.55 to \$2.80. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.25 to \$2.40; No. 1, \$2.24 to \$2.30; No. 2 amber, \$2.20 to \$2.35; No. 2, \$2.18 to \$2.25; No. 3 amber, \$2.17 to \$2.25; No. 3, \$2.15 to \$2.20. Oats—No. 2 white, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 white, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 4 white, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 5 white, \$0.95 to \$1.00; No. 6 white, \$0.90 to \$0.95; No. 7 white, \$0.85 to \$0.90; No. 8 white, \$0.80 to \$0.85; No. 9 white, \$0.75 to \$0.80; No. 10 white, \$0.70 to \$0.75; No. 11 white, \$0.65 to \$0.70; No. 12 white, \$0.60 to \$0.65; No. 13 white, \$0.55 to \$0.60; No. 14 white, \$0.50 to \$0.55; No. 15 white, \$0.45 to \$0.50; No. 16 white, \$0.40 to \$0.45; No. 17 white, \$0.35 to \$0.40; No. 18 white, \$0.30 to \$0.35; No. 19 white, \$0.25 to \$0.30; No. 20 white, \$0.20 to \$0.25; No. 21 white, \$0.15 to \$0.20; No. 22 white, \$0.10 to \$0.15; No. 23 white, \$0.05 to \$0.10; No. 24 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 25 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 26 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 27 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 28 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 29 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 30 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 31 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 32 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 33 white, \$0.00 to \$0.05; 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We have a Million Dollars to Loan on Improved Farm Lands and City Property.

Formerly, death often meant foreclosure—with us death wipes out your mortgage indebtedness and leaves your property clear.

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NORTHWESTERN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

J. F. C. Menlove H. R. B. McCabe F. O. Maber
President Managing-Dir. Secretary.
254 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

Lethbridge's First Annual

Continued from Page 3

elected; first vice-president, S. S. Dunham, of Lethbridge; second vice-president, Mrs. McMullen, Barnwell; directors: Taber constituency, T. Martin, of Taber; Warner, L. H. Hickie, of Milk River; Lethbridge, W. Isaacs, of Nobleford; Cardston, D. B. Ingham, of Magrath.

Political Executive

At the evening session, O. L. McPherson, president of the U.F.A. political association, gave an address, the keynote of which was service to the cause of political action.

S. S. Dunham raised the point as to whether the provincial political organization could assess the district organizations on the basis of membership, and said that he thought the members of the organization should be consulted.

W. A. Hamilton raised the point as to whether the provincial political association should assess the district organization on the basis of the whole U.F.A. membership in the district or on the basis of the paid-up membership in the district political organization, contending that they could not exceed the latter.

Guy Johnson thought there was perhaps some question on the point raised by Mr. Hamilton, but the majority of the board were of the opinion that it applied to the whole U.F.A. membership.

Mr. McPherson said the locals did not have to accept as binding on them any decision of the district political organization, and he thought the same principle applied to the relations of the provincial political association and the district associations. In reply to Mr. Dunham he said that the minutes were being sent out to the directors.

Mr. Dunham stated that when he received a copy of the minutes dealing with the adoption of The Western Independent as the official organ it was something like a month after the meeting before the minutes came to hand.

It was decided to change the date of the annual convention of the district association from the first half of December to the last half of November, so that resolutions submitted by the district association would be in time to go before the annual convention of the U.F.A. A very enjoyable program of music was rendered by the following: Miss Alice Simms, Mrs. C. Hughes, Miss Brooks, Mr. Farrant; accompanist, C. Hughes.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Burnham, Bougham, McMullen, Holman, Johnson, was elected to look into the need for relief by any of the farmers of the district.

Group Organization

The convention went on record as

believing in the policy of group economic class organization as the only sound basis for organized democratic political action. In accordance with this, the following resolution was adopted:—

"Whereas, our organization is not aiming to secure class domination or to promote class legislation, but has for its object equal justice for all classes of citizens, and,

"Whereas, the platform drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is a broad national policy looking to the welfare of all the Canadian people, and,

"Whereas, at this stage of our development satisfactory progress can only be made by the group economic policy;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention goes on record as believing in the policy of group economic class organization as the only sound basis for organized democratic political action, and that we express our willingness to co-operate with the other democratic classes looking toward the establishment of democratic government."

Stock Killed on Railways

An important resolution re stock killed on railway, showed that farmers of the district had suffered enormous losses from this source, and demanded:

"That until such time as the railroad company put in substantial cattle guards, that we insist on the government compelling the railway companies to pay full value for all stock killed inside of their right-of-way, and one-half of the value of stock killed on road crossings. Wherein there is a dispute as to where the stock were killed, and their value, the company and the farmer are each to choose a man, and these two are to call in a third, whose decision is to be final."

Resolutions asking for increased pound charges and protesting against the refusal of the provincial department of agriculture to allow free freight for feed from the Lethbridge and Coaldale districts, also urging that the federal and provincial governments continue to co-operate in making irrigation available were also passed.

Wheat Exports

Through an error, Hon. T. A. Crerar was reported as saying at the U.F.O. convention, that Canada must export 50,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum. What he did say was that the country's normal surplus wheat supply for which an outside market must be found was 225,000,000 bushels. Mr. Crerar used these figures in speaking of the tariff, pointing out that Canada must import goods from other countries in return for her wheat exports.

Index for 1919

A
Agriculture—Agricultural societies, 1429; agricultural representatives hold conference, 1338.

Alfalfa—The king of legumes, art. I., 177; art. II., 797.

Anderson Dr. J. T. M.—A national family—all of us, 1938.

Abel, P. M.—The city produce markets, 1301; the modern war horse, 2009; co-operation in Saskatchewan, 2108; the Rommellet, 2169; co-operative livestock shipping, 2225; big business at the Bar U, 2281; Lloydminster shipping livestock, 2398; Persian lamb fur, 2448.

B
Bland, S. G.—1919, 25; simplicity of faith, 85; conversion, 118; the great Christianity, 168; cynicism, 218; the origin of dogma, 262; demand of the hour, 328; Christ who is our life, 382; the glory of human nature, 453; thoughts about the church, art. II., 613; higher criticism of the scriptures, 675; higher criticism, art. II., 769; the song of the mystic, 832; sons of Martha, 909; Good Friday meditations, 972; endless prayer chains, 1030; guidance, 1094; Christianity and the mosaic law, 1143; the Jewish sabbath, 1204; political Christianity, 1256; the psalm of social justice, 1341; the Canadian people tried by fire, 1444; on forgiveness, 1487; on forgiveness, art. II., 1540; the greatness of times of change, 1580; is Christ coming to His own at last, 1674; a new explosion of Christianity, 1720; valedictory, 1768; church developments, 2200.

Business and Finance—Swindlers and victory bonds, 26; re price of victory bonds, 66; Man. rural credit, 66; war stamps and thrift cards, 27; loaning co's. review, 158; how manufacturers stand, 158; Canada's silver output, 159; census of manufacture, 498; exploiting natural resources, 1016; typical reconstruction, 1078; the national debt and taxation, 1192; mounting price of silver, 1246; the new income tax, 1330; investigating grain companies, 1482; Sask. hail insurance, 2085; taxing profiteers, 2350; the Plumb plan, 2460; the usance of farmers' notes, 2514; the cause of fire, 2758.

Books—Edward Porritt's The Evolution of Dominion of Canada, Its Government and Politics, 28; well known poor banned (ed.), 346; re prosecution (ed.), 47; a wrong system (ed.), 1049; farm accounts for farmers, 1136; a miscellany of justice (ed.), 1162; politics in the army, 1673; Wake Up, Canada, 1807; The Fairview Idea, 1887; what is the goal of books, 1960; The Birthright, 2007; The Clash, 2088; production and taxation in Canada, by W. C. Good, 2134; Regina library raided, 2506; David Copperfield, 2531; who's who and why, 2503.

Budget, 1919—Another protectionist triumph, 1220; the budget speech, 1224; the budget vote, 1281; protectionist abuse, 1282; the Toronto news (ed.), 1557; John A. Maharg, 1504; western budget supporters, 1621; John F. Reid on the budget, 1641, 1642; Knox and McNutt on the budget, 1723; Dr. Michael Clark on the budget, 1781; budget in British house of commons (ed.), 2058; Eli Thomson on the budget, 2107; passages from Hansard, 2161.

Banks—Reform in banking, 26, 280; banks and farmers, 501; banking in Great Britain, 704; U.S. banking and the farmer, 705; Canada's banking system, 706; the farmer and the bank, 707; the right spirit (ed.), 794; a banker's point of view, 2306.

Bonds—Taxing war bond income (ed.), 1558; the victory loan, 2105; a good investment (ed.), 2221; the best of investments (ed.), 2277; a gilt-edged investment, 2333; patriotic and profitable (ed.), 2389; the centralizing of money (ed.), 2496.

Board of Commerce—Appointed (ed.), 1461; Canadian products improving (ed.), 2222; boots and shoes (ed.), 2222.

Benton, A. H.—The business end of farming, 349; farm leases for Western Canada, 637; farm accounts for farmers, 1136.

Biography—Sir Horace Plunkett and his work, 475.

C
Cartoons—Increased express rates, 6; 1919, 7; Lloyd George at the helm, 46; victory bond swindlers, 47; party loyalty, 138; politicians as ringmasters, 139; beast booze, 186; government and farmers' platform, 286; infant industries, 340; political action for farmers, 474; the originators of the tariff, 477; before and after election, 536; a reluctant patient, 634; a voice from the east, 702; administering conflicting duties, 704; getting into shape, 850; a willowy, 926; the way of protectionist politician, 990; what the west pays, 1050; reconstruction, misrepresentation, 1106; the public treasury, 1162; keeping his ear to the ground, 1282; what the tariff has to do with the cost of living, 1462; the ass with the burden, 1462; a reason

for senate reform, 1506; open to speculation, 1558; organ only way to get results, 160; offensive has begun, 1642; as switch, 1694; doing him good, 1700; nailing the hide to the fence, 1700; would-be sower of tares, 1834; in all Canadians, 1886; Mrs. Canada cleaning, 1934; King Canute, hatching a dud, 2068; a heavy sea, the victory loan, 2222; the god U.F.A., 2278; a modern Rip Van Winkle, 2334; the irresistible tide, 2390; liminary skirmish, 2446; what the ers got out of partyism, 2498; two with one stone, 2750.

Countrywoman, The—Federal bur health, 30; the women's party, 70; British elections, 70; pub service, 70; infants act, 42; a peace conference, 42, Alta. well, 42; interprovincial work, 42; provincial council, 170; pen increased, 170; women in reconstruction, 222; women's legislation in New, 222; mother's pensions, 222; women voters, 271; conference on cation, 386; federation of women stitutes, 457; Alta. new health bill, another national platform, 834; imitate immigration, 974; obnoxious bubbles, 1144; sugared disagreeableness, 1144; that iniquitous tariff, 1205; light cost of clothing, 1205; brooms and brushes, 1258; the national council, 1488; panic in sugar, 1819; Mrs. Dayton's letter, 1819; watch Ontario go, 1809; the conference on immigration, 2037; Winnipeg local withdraws from the national council, 2151; joint bank accounts, 2202; personal naturalization, 2258; federal health department, 2300; the league of nations, 2777.

Cattle—Daily herd records, 60; breed meeting, 88; polled Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus families, 796; prevalence of blackleg, 802; Hereford history, 828; Canadian cattle in Britain, 948; Western Canada Show and sale, 1003; Calgary bull show, 1009; Alta. cattle breeders to 1060; warbles in cattle, 1062; why feeders south?, 1116; beef ring farmers, 1137; Ayrshires in U.S., 1225; Herefords as a beef breed, observations in Hereford breed, 1505; dual-purpose Shorthorns, great Holstein families, 1605; coloring hides (ed.), 1786; the value of 1789; Ayrshire families in 1833; the Herefords in Canada, English bulls of Hereford type, English shipping livestock, Western Canada Shorthorn show sale, 2524; among the breed's great 2635; nobility in the Hereford kin 2641; Frank Collicut, a noted breeder, 1234.

Country Cook, 31; cooking meats, bread making, 268; hot breakfasts, hot breads, 513; cakes and cookies, breakfast foods, 912; puddings, stews and baked, 1034; pies and pastry, 114; cold and frozen puddings, 1259; delicious cooling drinks, 1446; canning fruits, 1493; ices and sherbets, 154; hot weather salads, 1588; cooling desserts, 1678; canning vegetables, 177; home-made pickles, 1872; left-over 2042; what shall we have for supper, 2206; making the most of apples, 2318; brown sugar to the rescue, 2431; soup good and hot please, 2539; Christmas dinner and good cheer, 2667; Christmas confections, 2734; holiday entertaining 2822.

Colquette, R. D.—The mechanical maid, 855; Canada's biggest dairy company, 993; the farmer's tariff burden, 1372; three Ontario farm surveys, 1509; where east and west meet, 1696; irrigation for the Chinook belt, 1788; farming under irrigation, 1837; farming under irrigation, 1888; the coal we burn, 1969; experiments at Edmonton, 2008; the Lacombe experiments, 2061; Man. agricultural college, 2337.

Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association—The Prussian spirit (ed.), 90; the reconstructionists (ed.), 633; reconstructionists, 670; re ads. (ed.), 925; the reconstructionists' "claptrap," 964; reconstruction leaflet, a (ed.), 989; A foolish pamphlet (ed.), 1049; reconstruction activity (ed.), 1105; reconstruction economics, 1198; the C.M.A. campaign false, 1249.

Co-operation—Secret of successful co-operation, 992; Canada's biggest dairy company, 993; Keyes for co-operation, 1000; co-operative agencies, 1396; co-operation in Sask., 2018; co-operative livestock shipping, 2225; co-operation in Prince Edward Island, 2340; co-operation in Ireland, 2391.

Canadian Council of Agriculture—Annual meeting, 847; on wheat crop, 1503; council takes action, 1643; in justice and necessity, 1740; a new move forward (ed.), 2444; C. C. of agriculture consider public carriers (ed.), 2445; November 11 session of Canadian council of agriculture, 2447; the new political movement, 2799.

Conveniences to Aid Farmer—A simple bag holder, 298; a work bench, 321; a farmer's workshop, 464; a handy wire stretcher, 492; home-made wagon jack, 491; to lift a fence post, 503; how to build a fence, 507; handy "k" brace,



cultivator, 1515; how to
1618; picked up in passing.

Handicaps must be removed,
Crerar's resignation, 1221;
government (ed.), 1224;
women voters, 1935; on
way system, 2402.

How and why of crop relation,
ations for a mixed farm, 289;
requirements of crops, 2449;
north for the farmer, 2725.

Manufacturers' Association—New
aters (ed.), 138; the fruit of the
ee (ed.), 793; inconsistent pro-
Turner's Weekly (ed.), 1162.

Seeding stubble, 898; caring
seed plot, 1053; Portage plow-
h, 1337.

al growing, 154; fodder corn
1010; growing fodder corn,
stitutes for corn ensilage,

The Country Gentleman report,
popular pastime (ed.), 346;
journal attacks The Guide (ed.),
eo. P. Smith on The Guide, 1462.

To train up a child, 1955; Dr.
esson and her methods, 2482.

Community Enterprises—Building a com-
munity hall, 1940.

ry, Lieut.-Col. J. A.—Words re journal-
and free trade (ed.), 286; mouth-
piece of system (ed.), 701.

—Growing sweet clover, 63.

D

Keeping herd records, 60; standards
cream, butter, etc., 150; Canada's
and cheese production, 198;
in Man., 354; in Sask., 354;
n, 420; the dairy show, 432;
shipping difficulties, 1754; steps
making, 1942; bucking the milk
2224; organization in Alta., 2541.

Safeguards of, 263; essen-
democracy, 2751; the keystone
ocracy, 2450.

Legislation—Direct legislation,
direct legislation (Ed.), 1461.

on regard to divorce (ed.), 1462.

E

College training pays, 466;
w farm schools, 1912; a national
all of us, 1938; manufacturers
chnical education (ed.), 2166;
on for moral character, 2198;
as social leaders, 2312; the
mal conference, 2336.

Election expenses publicity,
elections this month (ed.), 2105;
may vote at by-elections, 2190;
rio election fights (ed.), 2221;
licity of contribution to election
is, 2278; new farmer numbers, 2316;
Dominion franchise (ed.), 2446.

Economic theories—true and
e, 241; the struggle (ed.), 285;
men and economics, 331; economics
Germany, 828.

Experimental Farms—Lessons from Ros-
s farm, 364; peas and barley ex-
periments, 2233.

Engineering—Electric light on the farm,
1418; lighting farm homes, 2629; the
mechanical maid, 855.

Elevators—Terminal elevator Overages,
849.

F

Finance—Sources of mortgage money, 709;
insurance for the farmer, 711; rural
in Western Canada, 713; Ottawa
h of royal mint, 720; investments
farmers, 722; state bank of re-dis-
unt, 723; U.S. federal loans to farm-
s, 724; rural credit societies, 726;
Dominion savings, 728; cheaper money
for farmers, 729; is life insurance safe?,
730; fire insurance, 733; insuring auto-
mobiles, 734; promissory notes, 737;
trust companies functions, 741; post
office savings account, 742; methods of
farmers' company, 743; the fraudulent
promoter, 748; gulling the unwary,
642; bonusing the west (ed.), 1932;
mother victory loan (ed.), 2698; financ-
ing the school, 2710; exchange and pro-
tection (ed.), 2750; investment for
vidends (ed.), 2750.

Value of field crops, 667; hay and
sture crops, 1011; acreages and yields
r 1918, 1069; the grasshopper out-
eak, 1306; grain acreage of west,
23; leading hay and pasture grasses,
30; reclaiming alkali patch, 1528;
curious hay and pasture, 1566; root
d vegetable seeds, 1844; water used
eat, 1892; controlling the grass-
pper pest, 2015; cultural experiments
r Lacombe, 2119; winnings at Kansas
ty, 2146; seeking a rust-proof wheat,
177; some dry land farming pointers,
366.

Farm Women's Clubs—W.S.G.G. executive
meets, 33; interprovincial council meets,
885; farm women's council, 969; ser-
vices for the community, 976; co-opera-
tive egg marketing, 1918; aunt Mille's
opinions, 1926; plan the work and work
the plan, 1930; social service committee
work, 2261; getting women into the
association, 2728; ideas for club work,
332; Ont., farm women meet, 2825.

Farmers—An American farmers' movement,
290; not profiteers (ed.), 345; an Ameri-
can farmers' movement, art. II, 347;
the farmers new friend (ed.), 535; the
farmer and the bank, 707; life insurance
for the farmer, 711; farm women at
home, 852; organized farmers and
labor, 1430; farm-workmen's liability,
1651; what the B.C. farmers are doing,
2248; the maritime farmers coming,
2335; the farmer's burden, 466; move-
ment, 2845.

Farming—The business end of farming, 349;
farm lease for Western Canada, 637;
farm management problems, 2298.

Farm Finance—Farm leases for Western
Canada, 637; the farm mortgage, 708;
a recipe for riches, 1194.

Flax—Flax fibre experiments, 456.

Free Trade—Free trade Britain (ed.), 345;
Great Britain and free trade, 991; the
reciprocity pact repealed (ed.), 2221.

Fiction—The zero hour, 140, 204, 324;
hats askance, 854; Mr. Dasher's flurry
in housekeeping, 1937; the ladies ad
proposes, 2116; the cold bedroom, 2588.

G

Gas Engines—Gas engine principles, 200;
valve and ignition timing, art. II, 260;
tractors on free list (ed.), 285; car-
buration and carburetors, 368; cylinder
arrangement and engine balance, 371;
principles of ignition, 407; gas engine
governors, 489; gas engine lubrication,
574; gas engine cooling systems, 660;
farmer wins gas tractor case, 2827.

Grain—Value of screenings recleaned, 422;
quicker grain service, 490; to prohibit
grain gambling (ed.), 536; the grain
act amendment, 1582; controlling the
grain trade, 2168; the screenings situa-
tion, 2419; selling grain across the line,
2452.

Garden—The kitchen garden, 875; rais-
ing overbearing strawberries, 1133;
winter flower gardens, 1956; storing
vegetables for winter, 1977; freezing
injurious to potatoes, 2475.

Good, W. C.—East and west, 1387; essen-
tials of democracy, 2750.

H

Horses—The Shire horse, 48; horse breed-
ers, 49; great Clydesdale sires, 240;
Percheron breeders meet, 485; Calgary
spring horse show, 888; the Belgian
horse, 1108; Percheron power in the
north west, 1375; shoeing the draft
horse, 1521; horses in the cavalry, 1570;
the horse and farm power, 1848; the
modern war horse, 2009; breeding horses
for market, 2124; Clydesdale interests,
2417; the advantage of horse power,
2470; the Clydesdale of today, 2633;
pages from Percheron history, 2639.

Harvey, L. C.—The romance of the fur
traders, 49; great Canadians, art. III,
162; George Brown, 507; Cartier, 826;
Sir John A. McDonald, 966; Sir Charles
Tupper, 7086; McKenzie, Selkirk and
Simpson, 1201; Sir James Douglas,
1532; Hibbald, 1722; David Laird,
1775; governors-general of Canada,
2581.

Houses—The home beautiful, 853; sleep-
ing porches, 868; my labor-saving kit-
chen, 871; daughter's first bedroom,
879; modern heating systems, 881; the
winter living room, 1054; making the
most of a statures, 1961; odd jobs for the
handy man, 1975; the farm guest cham-
ber, 1992.

Handicaps, J. S.—The tariff and how it
works, 91; economic theories true and
false, 241; the tariff and national morals,
635; the tariff and national morals, art.
II, 795; nation builders in the west, art.
I, 2500; art. II, 2701; art. III, 2753;
art. IV, 2838.

Healy, W. J.—How much does the west
pay?, 1051; the upper chamber at Otta-
wa, 1380; is there any connection be-
tween partyism in Canada and principles,
2573.

Health—Better obstetrics, 878; municipal
hospitals, 1206; health on a business
basis, 1941; balm for tired feet, 1970;
school hygiene in practice, 516; lessons
of the epidemic, 1489; Man. social wel-
fare congress, 2819.

Henders, R. C.—Presidential address, 88;
a lost leader (ed.), 1601; Mr. Henders'
defence (ed.), 1641; makes statement,
1645.

Haslam, J. H.—Growing sweet clover, 63;
the future of wheat growing, 1139; an
Australian harvester, 1252.

Higginbotham, H.—Political action in Alta.,
927; bucking the milk trust, 2224; what
the B.C. farmers are doing, 2248.

Hutton, G. I.—Rotations for the mixed
farm, 289, 347; the value of silage,
1789.

Highways—A national waste (ed.), 138.

Industry—Canadian war industries, 537;
the mining industry, 536; the great
first harvest, 539; Canada the world's
papermaker, 540; fishing, Canada's old-
est industry, 541; the leather industry,
542; shipbuilding and shipping, 548;
Canadian flour mills, 541; manufactur-
ing agricultural machinery, 546; machin-
ery on a peace basis, 554; Canada's
textile industry, 557; crude petroleum
and its products, 558; world's depleted
food stocks, 559; iron and steel, 560;
automobile manufacture, 562; making
rubber goods, 564; clay products and
cement, 566; the sugar business of
Canada, 568; the Canadian chemical
trade, 570; Canadian salt, 571; paint
and varnish manufacture, 572; tobacco
production in Canada, 607; manufacture
of furniture, 609; the industrial con-
ference (ed.), 2005; national industrial
conference report, 2081.

Irrigation—Farming under irrigation, 256;
irrigationists meet at the Hat, 1750;
irrigation for the Chinook belt, 1788;
farming under irrigation, 1837; farming
under irrigation, 1888; forming an irri-
gation district, 2060.

International topics—Secret diplomacy
(ed.), 5; a short cut to Washington,
2593.

Insurance—Alta. hail insurance plan, 380;
mutual insurance, 2462, 2516.

J

Justice—Justice is not blind (ed.), 1558.

John Kennedy—Land for soldiers, 160; the
sessional indemnity, 1114.

L

Livestock General—International exhibition,
10; stock yard regulations, 15; week at
Brandon, 94; western livestock union
meet, 194; co-operative shipping at
Manville, 483; profitable steer feeding,
578; Man. winter fair, 648, continued,
782; Edmonton livestock show, 945;
Keyes for co-operation, 1000; Dominion
livestock conference, 1310; insects and
farm animals, 1568; Edmonton exhibi-
tion, 1612; Saskatoon's exhibition, 1614;
Brandon exhibition, 1660; Calgary's
splendid show, 1668; Regina fair, 1697;
the Missouri state fair, 1856; Illinois
state fair, 1899; Iowa state fair, 1978;
Minnesota state fair, 2021; common
breeding practice, 2109; letter on mar-
keting (as a farmer thinks), 2292;
the international of 1919, 2752; Sas-
katoon winter fair, 2770; rules for cut-
ting meat, 56; Alta. winter fair, 2800;
Pacific international show, 2815.

Lambert, Norman—Canadian mission in Lon-
don, 288; wheat prices to fall, 588;
organization of peace conference, 636;
Canada's delegates to Europe, 1052;
Canada's delegates to Europe, art. II,
1163, art. III, 1223, art. IV, 1334; where
ought the revenue to come from?, 1371;
Canada's national identity, 1434; is
Canada a vassal?, 2007; controlling the
grain trade, 2168; meaning of Ontario's
election, 2347; Canada's national status,
2575; from platform to party, 2700.

Labor—Labor and farmers get-together
meeting in Alta., 152; Winnipeg labor
party platform, 183; organized farmers
and labor, 1430; the Mathers' report
(ed.), 1462; Mathers' commission report,
1531; the future of organized labor,
1867; a labor platform, 2201; the aims
of labor, 2267; labor triumph in Bri-
tain, 2300.

Lloyd, E. A.—A noteworthy herd of Short-
horns, 300; profitable steer feeding, 578;
the Canadian hen in 1919, 586; culling
and mating the flock, 688; cheaper
money for farmers, 729; the doom of the
slacker hen, 812; hatching more chicks,
887; Keyes for co-operation, 1000; start-
ing the chicks, 1013; the hog market,
1184.

Liberal Party—The liberal convention,
1693; a new national policy, 1695; con-
vention report, 1717; A.B.C. exponent of
liberalism (ed.), 1785; repudiating his
leader (ed.), 2165.

Legislation—New Sask. legislation, 480;
new Manitoba legislation, 830; uniform
provincial laws, 1077; recent legislation
in Alta., 1164; what happened at Otta-
wa, 1375; order-in-council government,
1383; the war time elections act, 1394.

Land—Stop land speculation (ed.), 536;
land settlement, 1434; land profiteering
(ed.), 2053; wild lands taxation, 2453.

M

Manitoba Grain Growers—Convention (ed.),
85; convention report, 91; secretary's
report, 114; on the farmers' platform,
105; for Dominion prohibition (ed.),
285; Brandon on political action, 1402;
Neepawa for political action, 1578; action
of board (ed.), 1601; Portage for poli-
tical action, 1640; Morris convention,
1633; Neepawa political convention,
1700; secretary of M.W.G.G.'s report,
112; president's address, 88.

Machinery—Summer care of tires, 1424;
machinery on a peace time basis, 554;
the farmers' tariff burden, 1372; milk-
ing machines are giving satisfaction,
1519; implement duties and prices, 926.

Mr. Cockshutt lacks knowledge (ed.),
1061; manufacturing agricultural ma-
chinery, 546.

McCallum, Mary P.—From khaki back to
muff, 239; farm women at home, 852;
women's tariff tangles, 1147; women and
special privilege, 1370; health on a
business basis, 1941.

Musselman, J. B.—Studies in the farmers'
platform, 13, 54, 36, 166, 262; are
grain growers bluffing?, 750; the S.G.
G.A. and political action, 1172; the edu-
cational conference, 2336; are farmers
seeking class domination?, 2508.

Manufacturers—War profits (ed.), 186;
oppose tariff revision, 253; the point of
view (ed.), 1556; manufacturing in the
west (ed.), 1838; farmers and manu-
facturers (ed.), 237; small manufac-
tures crippled, 287.

Markets—Dealing in futures in Alta., 177;
the foreign market (ed.), 185; market-
ing the U.S. crop, 380; procuring a mar-
ket for our coarse grains, 2180.

Milling—Milling and baking values, 2210,
2221, 2253; milling sprouted wheat,
2348.

Manitoba Agricultural College—An ill-
judged economy, 2278; Man. agricultural
college, 2337; team will go to Chicago,
2433.

McKenzie, R.—Small manufacturers crip-
pled, 287; political action, 494; what
does the west expect?, 745.

Music—Phonographs as educators, 1956;
music in the rural schools, 2308; music
and the industries, 1547.

MacNeillage, Archibald—Great Clydesdale
sires, 240; the Clydesdale of today,
2633.

Motherwell, W. R.—Repudiating his leader
(ed.), 2165; Motherwell's Assiniboia
campaign (ed.), 2221.

Murray, J. R.—Business and education,
164.

Methodists—Wealth and religion, 1105.

Murphy, R. W.—The home of the husband-
man, 1466.

N

National Life—Canada's national status
(ed.), 2005; Canada's national status
(ed.), 2445; racial good will, 2533; the
political outlook, 2569; Canada's greatest
employer, 2596.

News—Passing of Laurier (ed.), 405; Dun-
ning's appointment, 408; truth about
Bolsheviks, 965; the elections in Britain,
76.

Natural Resources—Canada's resources,
1416.

O

Ottawa Letter—621, 685, 778, 917, 924,
1040, 1098, 1152, 1214, 1270, 1322;
what happened at Ottawa, 1373; looking
into the cost of living, 1451, 1453, 1459,
1883, 1997, 2045, 2013, 2163, 2219,
2275, 2331, 2387, 2143.

Organization—Need of (ed.), 85; the les-
son of falling prices (ed.), 185; more
needed (ed.), 137.

P

Portraits—H. C. Skinner, 43; J. W. Fors-
ter, 57; R. C. Henders, 87; Mrs. J. S.
Wood, 88; W. R. Wood, 114; Miss Finch,
124; E. A. Lloyd, 129; W. H. English,
131; H. W. Wood, 187; Mrs. Parlyb, 188;
Dr. J. G. Rutherford, 194; Dr. Tolmie,
194; E. L. Richardson, 194; G. H. Hutton,
198; H. Higginbotham, 214; Miss Spiller,
224; Mrs. Jno. McNaughton, 331; Mrs.
Parlyb, 332; O. A. Jones, 348; C. H.
Burnell, 351; J. A. Maharg, 408; E.
Carswell, 409; G. W. Brown, 425; J. B.
Musselman, 436; Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
448; Mrs. Margaret Platt, 459; Sir Hor-
ace Plunkett, 475; Jean Browne, 516;
J. R. Booth, 539; J. A. Bothwell and
Thomas Findlay, 546; W. L. Smale, 648;
D. D. McKenzie, 685; Sir Thomas White,
703; W. H. Hunter, 742; H. O. Powell,
742; Sir Augustus Nanton, 753; H. B.
Ames, 767; Miss Archibald, 772; G. de
W. Green, 782; Mrs. Orr, 1032; Lloyd
Harris and Maharg, 1163; Crerar, 1224;
Collicut, 1234; T. R. Deacon, 1349; W.
J. Bulman, 1350; H. W. Wood, Mrs. J.
S. Wood, Mrs. Parlyb, Mrs. Platt, 1367;
W. R. Wood, 1384; Geo. Langley, 1394;
Rice Jones, 1396; D. W. Buchanan, 1415;
Jno. W. Ward, 1462; Ethel M. Davidson,
1489; Lloyd George and British labor
leaders, 1507; Mrs. Burbank, 1628;
Henry E. Spencer, 1720; Alex. Moore,
1724; W. L. Mackenzie King, 1740; Sir
Henry Drayton, S. F. Tolmie, 1765;
H.R.R. the Prince of Wales, 1883; Jno. G.
Raynor, 1910; T. A. Crerar, 1935; Alta.
vice-president, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Ross,
Mrs. Field, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. McMullen,
Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Orr, 1936;
O. R. Gould, 2103; A. A. Dowell, 2109;
Tom Smith and John C. Cairns, 2167;
Richard C. Harvey, 2169; Robert Milton
Johnson, 2249; E. C. Drury, 2394; Cald-
well, Gould, W. Kennedy, 2396; Alex.
Moore, 2403; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and
other Canadian premiers, 2573; the
Prince of Wales, 2575; women politi-
cians, 2576; Jno. S. Ewart, 2585; Archi-
bald McNeillage, 2633; Lady Astor, 2731.

Portraits (Groups)—Executive of U.F.W.O., 72; M.G.G. board for 1919, 86; board of directors Man. W.S.G.G.A., 270; board of directors of U.F.A., 287; U.F.W.A. officers, 329; federation of women's institutes, 614; executive and board of directors of Sask. W.G.G., 834; Canadians at peace conference, 1223; executive of Canadian council of agriculture, 1374; executive of Western Canada irrigation association, 1514; central board of U.F.A. political association, 1640; young people's conference at Alta. university, 1771; the Leavitt U.F.A. band, 1917; joint meeting of S.G.G. executive and political association, 2190; the U.F.O. members elect, 2279; the educational conference, 2336; the Canadian council of agriculture, 2447; women in attendance at Canadian council of agriculture, 2536; some M.G.G. workers, 2542; the fathers of confederation, 2574; governors general of Canada, 2581; finance ministers of Canada, 2586.

Political Action—Sask. conventions, 1283; Alta. conventions, 1286; the people in action, 1367; Alta. 1400; Sask. 1401; Man. takes action, 1402; organization and steadfastness, 1461; (ed.), Alta. conventions, 1464; Sask. conventions, 1465; political organization (ed.), 1557; U.F.A. political convention, 1600; an objective worth while, 1602; Portage for political action, 1640; Sask. conference, 1730; the farmers political action, 1740; organized farmers in politics (ed.), 1832; the Ont. farmers in politics, 1835; political pot boiling in Sask., 1863; organized farmers and politics (ed.), 1885; the people and politics (ed.), 1885; Turners' Weekly comment, 1932; the Financial Post (ed.), 1934; the liberty drive (ed.), 2056; the Regina convention, 2068; O. R. Gould for Assinibola, 2082; the liberty drive, 2104; the Assinibola by-election (ed.), 2104; the campaign in Assinibola, 2167, 2191; first provincial secretary, 2249; the result in Ont. (ed.), 2276; the Assinibola contest (ed.), 2277; the U.F.O. landslide in Ont., 2278; building the new order, 2332; the New Brunswick victory, 2333; results of by-elections (ed.), 2333; maritime farmers coming, 2335; Cochrane and class politics (ed.), 2388; scanning the future (ed.), 2389; not class politics, 2397; a new move forward (ed.), 2444; open letter to Mr. Meighen, 2454; how many will there be? (ed.), 2497; democracy in the cradle, 2499; far ahead of old parties, 2507; the federal political outlook, 2577; farmers decide upon action (ed.), 185; making marked ballots count, 294; in the political field (ed.), 473; political action, 494; the call to action (ed.), 633; help the campaign (ed.), 634; the prairie fire (ed.), 849; political action in Alta., 927; the call to political action, 1028; convention for political action, 641; duty of every individual (ed.), 1105; political action in Britain (ed.), 1105; political action in Alta., 1107; the rule of the people, 1161; the S.G.G.A. and political action, 1175; some personalities in parliament, 2579; Leithbridge annual, 2835; Gould's expenses, 2845.

Protection—Publicity of earning (ed.), 45; fortified (ed.), 87; farmers ask no protection (ed.), 238; how farmers view protection, 476; spirit of dark ages (ed.), 634; how farmers view protection (cont.), 672; a protectionist buncombe (ed.), 702; a protectionist broadside (ed.), 793; protectionist buncombe (ed.), 989; the workings of protectionism, 1368; where protection yields no revenue, 1382; protection in a nutshell, 1582; protectionist logic, 1602; humor or economics (ed.), 1833; one more protected "lusty", 1885; Sir Sam Hughes in the west (ed.), 2749; exchange and protection (ed.), 2750.

Prohibition—The U.F.O. upon (ed.), 46; in U.S., 164; organized farmers for Dominion prohibition (ed.), 215; temperance legislation in Canada, 1435; the senate kills prohibition (ed.), 1506; prohibition in Ont. (ed.), 2166; on cost of living (ed.), 2166; a triumph for prohibition, 2277; temperance legislation, 2314; liberal party and prohibition, 2370; the Canadian council reaffirm stand, 2535; control in Britain (ed.), 46.

Poultry—Saskatoon show, 252; Winnipeg show, 463; Canadian hen in 1919, 586; culling and mating the farm flock, 668; the doom of the slacker hen, 812; farm poultry crop, 873; hatching more chicks, 887; starting the chicks, 1013; feed and care of chicks, 1524; arrangement of poultry houses, 1986.

Proportional representation—Studies in farmers' platform, 320; proportional representation, 1384; the progress of P.R. (ed.), 1462; a necessity of democracy, 2334; a needed electoral reform (ed.), 2445; proportional representation, 2586; how proportional representation works, 2699.

Prices—Prices still rising (ed.), 345; about implement prices (ed.), 1049; looking into the cost of living, 1451; edit. note, 1462; publicity needed (ed.), 1693; the cost of living, 1693; fruit prices on the prairies (ed.), 1932; the cost of living (ed.), 2057; result in fixing pork prices (ed.), 2445.

Peace—Organization of peace conference, 636; league of nations, 1132; peace terms to Germany (ed.), 1101; peace treaty in brief, 1195; the U.S. senate and the peace treaty, 2496.

Paps in the West—Comments on the farmers' platform, 7; one way of railing

at farmers' platform, 47; swindlers' methods, 47; party politicians at work and war time taxation, 139.

Patronage—Patronage system rampant (ed.), 1333; the patronage evil, 1393; has patronage been abolished, 2573.

Patterns—(ed.), 856, 857, 858, 1089; embroidery, 131; special number, 1943, 1945, 1946, 2083.

Profiteering—More profits uncovered (ed.), 1366; the tariff and profiteering (ed.), 1281; publicity of earnings, 1428; lusty greedy infants (ed.), 1604.

Parliament—Personalities in parliament, 2579; the Windsor uniform, 2592; the black rod, 2602; the dignity of parliament, 2607.

Party Politics—By their fruits (ed.), 2389; is there any connection remaining now between partyism in Canada and principles?, 2573; inky land squids, 2757; Bonar Law's words (ed.), 6; tom-toms beating (ed.), 45; the partisan vs. the patriot, 1253; as to political infidelity (ed.), 2105.

Parib, Mrs.—Parib's address, 188; loyalty, 332; making a success of your local, 478; the tale of a little club, 851; making the shack homey, 865.

Public Ownership—Mr. Parsons on railways (ed.), 45; water power resources (ed.), 185; state ownership of utilities, 1369; ownership of press, 1432; public ownership, 1602; governmental control of Armour and Co. in Uruguay (ed.), 138; successful public ownership, 2798.

Press—Ownership of press (ed.), 346; malicious newspaper sniping (ed.), 2749; farm and ranch attack, The Guide, 925; corporation journals deceit, 1105.

Production—Western for 1918, 59; Canada's butter and cheese, 198; B.C. apples in demand (ed.), 2569.

Privy Council—Appeal to the privy council, 2585.

Parsons, S. R.—Crude petroleum and its products, 558.

Prendergast, W. F.—Automobile manufacturing, 562.

Payne, J. L.—Canada's railway equipment, 1165.

R

Railways—Express rates injustice (ed.), 5; the burden bearer of increased rates (ed.), 85; testing the U.S. system (ed.), 137; the Grand Trunk question (ed.), 346; express rates increase (ed.), 472; Hudsons Bay Railway (ed.), 536; the G.T.P. and Grand Trunk (ed.), 633; proposed increase in express rates, 666; a revealing utterance (ed.), 702; cost of Canada's railways, 714; Canada's railway equipment, 1165; M.P.'s and railway favors (ed.), 1558; for government ownership, 1694; Grand Trunk's history, 1730; another railway arrangement, 1740; the U.S. railway problem (ed.), 2006; Canadian Northern as to ads. (ed.), 6; D. B. Hanna on reduced rates (ed.), 137; the Grand Trunk deal, 2246; the Grand Trunk bill (ed.), 2390; Canada's railway system, 2409; the Canadian council of agriculture on national lines (ed.), 2446; two wish thinkers (ed.), 2570; railway values, 2709.

Religion and Life—Larger horizon's, 2257; the religious use of memory, 2313; anger, 2369; one year after, 2435; the Christian and the world, 2477; what is the business of the church, 2533; the dayspring, 2571; the church and social service, 2227; the changing church, 2775; if Jesus had never come, 2817; things that money can't buy, 2859.

Rural Credits—Man. facts and figures, 66; rural credits in Man., 1243.

Robson, Hon. H. S.—To check share selling frauds, 1508.

Roe, Amy J.—Organizing citizens of tomorrow, 1744; women and the franchise, 1399; plan the work and work the plan, 1938.

Ray, Sam—The city that walled itself in, 2223.

Rye—Winter rye, 257.

Rutledge, J. L.—The world's depleted food stocks, 559.

Ross, Norman—Beautifying the home grounds, 867.

Raynor, Jno. J.—Regina farm boys' camp, 1910.

Roberts, Dr. J. W.—The boy scout movement, 2392.

S

Saskatchewan Grain Growers—Convention, 494; directors' report, 408; Sask. farmers' parliament, 412; convention address, 440; financial statement, 444; report of legal bureau, 446; raising trade capital, 450; executive report, 454; political

conventions, 1283, 1401, 1465; Sask. political conference, 1731; the political pot boiling in Sask., 1863; the liberty drive (ed.), 2004; the Regina conventions, 2068; the Sask. co-operative annual, 2626.

Seed Grain—Germinate, 100; germinating seed, 154; some seed grain suggestions, 308; the government seed oats, 818; preparation of seed grain, 929; your seed oats, 1041; Ont. new seed scheme, 1655; Kenora's seed growers' association, 1797; oats needed for seed, 2422; The Guide seed fair, 2529; the Canadian seed growers' association, 430.

Stevenson, John A.—Farmers and repatriation, 380; Sir Horace Plunkett and his work, 475; the new era in Great Britain, 1221; the income tax, 1390; more farmers M.P.'s needed, 1534; how it is done, 1911; the U.S. railway problems, 2032; Scottish agricultural, 2302; the federal political outlook, 2577.

Swine—Swine breeders' meeting, 94; hog cholera, 250; Berks, Yorks. or the Durocs, 354; fighting hog cholera, 354; the Poland-China hog, 638; the Hampshire hog, 1177; the hog market, 1184; housing swine in winter, 2362; cafeteria for, 2856.

Soldiers—Memorials (ed.), 86; land for soldiers, 160; from khaki to mufti, 239; farmers and repatriation, 381; land for soldiers (ed.), 472; school land for soldiers, 2307; veteran on political action (ed.), 2749; the graves of heroes (ed.), 186.

Schools—School hygiene in practice, 516; a model country school, 1325; municipal school boards, 1560; Tuelon consolidated school, 1644; financing the school, 2710.

Strike, the Winnipeg—The sympathetic strike, 1221, 1224; four issues lost, 1281; the strike situation, 1212, 1349; big strike ended, 1365.

Sheep—Sheep breeders, 98; saving the lambs, 804; shall I keep sheep?, 889; Persian lamb fur, 2448; the Merino and its place, 2501; Canadian wool sold at Boston, 14; the Shropshire, 2841.

Senate—(Ed.), 6; senate and commons clash, 1366; the upper chamber at Ottawa, 1380; one funeral overdue, 2523; what shall we do with the senate?, 2574.

Sandwell, B. K.—The U.S. tariff in Lincoln's time, 1024; as to the thinness of Canada, 1320.

Stevenson, A. P.—Everbearing strawberries, 1133.

Soils—Man. soils are not sour, 23; soil's products exhibition, 439.

T

The Tariff—The tariff and how it works, 9; the tariff, by J. B. Musselman, 116; Sir Jno. Willison and the tariff (ed.), 137; the farmers and the tariff (ed.), 186; the tariff burden (ed.), 237; some more convenient time (ed.), 237; the need of revenue (ed.), 237; both parties favored (ed.), 237; manufacturers oppose revision, 258; tractors on free list (ed.), 285; inside information at Ottawa (ed.), 345; rubber and the tariff (ed.), 473; poisoning the wells (ed.), 473; the tariff and national morals, 635; looking to Ottawa (ed.), 701; trying to befool the public (ed.), 794; the tariff and national morals, art. II, 795; the testing time (ed.), 849; Lincoln and tariff taxes (ed.), 849; where will the revenue come from? (ed.), 850; implement, duties and prices, 926; the U.S. tariff in Lincoln's time, 1024; tariff tangles, 1147; some plain questions (ed.), 1161; the tariff commission idea, 1222; the tariff and profiteering (ed.), 1281; Henders' statement to M.G.G. (ed.), 1601; the duties on plows, 1601; the tariff burden, 1652; tariff and the cost of living, 1694; Lincoln and tariff taxes (ed.), 1834; our city swelling tariff (ed.), 1886; the city that walled itself in, 2223; secret tariff making, 2278; the Montreal Gazette goes after Crerar (ed.), 2569; B.C. apples in demand (ed.), 2570; again the tariff board idea (ed.), 2696; does not want a tariff, 2798.

Taxation—Tax on corporation profits (ed.), 137; comparison of war time taxation (Mr. Peypys), 139; Mr. Musselman on farmers' platform, 166; business profits tax, 406; taxing woolens, cottons and boots, 701; taxing land values (ed.), 793; taxed to death, 832; income tax bungling, 954; where to get the revenue (ed.), 989; the principle of direct taxing (ed.), 989; a sound foundation (ed.), 1162; the new income tax, 1330; where to get money, 1366; where ought the revenue to come from?, 1371; the income tax, 1390; taxation of inheritance, 1397; taxation of land values, 1415; corporation of tax, 1432; preferring indirect taxation (ed.), 1557; small income tax, 1558; British income taxation, 1603; farmers and income tax, 1742; income taxation (ed.), 1786; taxation of food (ed.), 2057; earned and unearned income, 2071; the H. B. Co. vs. Sask. surtax, 2144; Hon. Geo. Langley on taxing unimproved land values (ed.), 2165; income tax prosecution (ed.), 2222; the unionists of South Africa, 2334; as to the business profits tax, 2496; the Financial Post blindness (ed.), 2659; distorting direct taxation (ed.), 2697; two of a kind (ed.), 2698; taxing large fortunes, 2708.

Trade—After war conditions, 59; Canada's grade for 1918, 376; British trade wisdom (ed.), 1786; interference with trade (ed.), 2005; all trade is barter (ed.), 2057; protection and export trade (ed.), 2165; goods for goods, 2523.

Tractors—(See also gas engines) Tractor ratings, 825; care and operation of the tractor, 1377.

Titles—The title evil (ed.), 1050; abolition of titles, 1391; plain Lloyd George, 1693.

U

U.F.A. convention (ed.), 185; president's address, 187; Alta. farmers' parliament, 192; report on livestock and transportation, 204; resolutions adopted, 205; directors' report, 206; secretary's report, 214; financial statement, 216; banking reform advocated (ed.), 286; making a success of your local, 478; legislative report, 642; political conventions, 1286, 1400; Alta. conventions, 1464; U.F.A. political action convention, 1600; the U.F.A. political constitution, 1640; a flagrant misrepresentation (ed.), 1642; Henry Spencer nominated for Battle River, 172; Alex. Moore nominated for Cochrane, 1724; conference of young people, 1771; Alta. vice-president, 1936; secretaries' conference, 2246; why the U.F.A. in politics, 2344.

U.F.O. conventions (ed.), 45; and prohibition (ed.), 46; Ont. and her farmers, 1514; the Ont. farmer in politics, 1835; the U.F.O. members elect in conference, 2275; the U.F.O. landslide in Ont., 2279; who's who in Ont., 2394; Mr. Halbert elected (ed.), 2749; Ont. new government, 2333; meaning of Ont. election, 2347; Ont. new government, 2445; things have changed (ed.), 2497; straightforward Premier Drury, 2497; the Ont. farmer in business, 2057; Ont. farmers' annual, 2795.

U.G.G. Company—Business and education, 164; statement re fixed price, 433; grain growers under fire, 1365; co-operative grain growers, 1733; company joins union, 2395; United Grain Growers annual, 6223.

U.F. of New Brunswick, 850.

W

Wheat—Is wheat needed?, 8; wheat situation (ed.), 5; marketing the 1918 wheat (ed.), 344; handling the guaranteed wheat, 403; should the price of wheat be fixed?, 522; the wheat situation (ed.), 535; wheat prices to fall, 588; Hoover on wheat prices (ed.), 633; United States winter wheat, 982; to keep grain from gamblers, 1013; the future of wheat growing, 1138; marketing our wheat (ed.), 505; wheat price and living costs (ed.), 1505; board of grain appeal (ed.), 506; Bawlf on the wheat price (ed.), 1506; wheat markets opening (ed.), 1550; to market this year's wheat (ed.), 1601; government to market wheat (ed.), 1641; council takes action, 1642; control of wheat market, 1684; the price of wheat, 1693; wheat board order, 1709; Canadian wheat board, 1739; justice and participation certificates, 2106; wheat board regulations, 2253; the U.S. wheat market, 2696; the wheat and the millers, 2707; participation certificates, 2797.

Women (of general interest) Spring house-cleaning, 869; spring beauty hints, 868; labor-saving devices, 874; women and the franchise, 1399; Saskatoon's canning kitchen, 1680; Alta. vice-presidents, 1936; proper corsetry, 1983; feeding the threshers, 1972; short cuts in winter washings, 1976; textiles that are fashionable, 2260; enter our women politicians, 2570; getting women into the association, 2728; dish-washers on the market, 2782; home economics convention, 449.

Ward, Jno. W.—Great Britain and free trade, 991; Britain's food supply, 1109; back to "clives", 1463; Lloyd George and democracy, 1507; co-operators enter politics, 1559; British income taxation, 1603; imperial preference, 2309; co-operation in Ireland, 2301; some war recollections, 2585.

Wright, Jno. J.—Gas engine principles, 206; valve and ignition timing, 260; carburetion and carburetors, 368; cylinder arrangement and engine balance, 371; principles of ignition, 407; gas engine governors, 489; gas engine lubrication, 574; gas engine cooling system, 661.

Willison, Sir John—Strange blindness to truth (ed.), 989; farmers and manufacturers, 1021; tones that do not accord (ed.), 1050; an open letter to Sir John, 1336.

Wheeler, Seager—Caring for your seed plot, 1053; suggestions for stooking, 1654; lessons from the season of 1919, 2880.

Wood, H. W.—Presidential address, 187; convention of political action, 641; political action in Alta., 1107; who pays the duty?, 1173; why the U.F.A. in politics, 2344.

Winnipeg Telegram—An appeal to purity (ed.), 701, 851; the farmers new friend, 536; D. and S. disclosure, 1050.

Wool—Canadian wool sold in Boston, 14; Co-operative wool association, 93.

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Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Perhaps it will interest you to know I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on, it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

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My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.



Doctor Pronounced Him Cured in Three Months

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Marshall, Mich.

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Answering your letter, will say we need no more Appliances, as our son has been completely cured by wearing your Appliance.

We recently had him examined, and the doctor said the opening was entirely closed and that it wasn't necessary to wear it longer.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours very truly,
MRS. H. TOLLMAN.



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We send our Appliance on trial to prove what we say is true. To be the judge, write today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Michigan below and mail to-day.



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Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

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I at once put it on and it fitted perfectly. I have worn the appliance not quite 10½ months.

It has cured my rupture.

I tried the other day while the appliance was off, to see if I could force anything out of the opening. I made a great effort there but I could not though I tried hard.

Now I think this quite remarkable as I am in my eighty-first year. I am an old veteran of the Civil War, born and raised in the town of New Boston, State of New Hampshire, from which place I enlisted in the 10th N. H. Vol. Inf. in Co. C, commanded by Col. M. T. Donohue.

I cannot feel but that I owe you this testimony for I had never expected to be cured. However, thanks be to God I found a cure through the valuable appliance you made for me.

Your friend,
E. A. RICHARDS.

Holly Hill, Fla.

Cured Without Operation

"Was Sure He Would Be a Cripple"

Ada, Minn.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed is a picture of my children, and the little man you see seated on the chair is the one who was cured by your Appliance.

He had been ruptured quite a while before we wrote you, and I was sure that he would be a cripple the rest of his life. However some helping hand showed me an ad. in a newspaper, with the result that he was in perfect health through the wearing of a Brooks Appliance for just three months.

The doctor advised an operation, which I would not consent to. Your advice was to put an Air Cushion Appliance on him, and I must say that it is worth ten times what it cost.

I wish you could have seen him before we used the Appliance and now, when he is fully as sound as anyone could be.

I cannot thank you too much for what you have done for my boy.

Yours respectfully,
OLIVER HANSON.



Veteran Cured

430 Cleveland Ave.

Salem, Ohio.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Mr. Brooks:—

I am sending you a small picture of my son who is now five years old.

We ordered your Appliance for him when he was only two months old, and yet want to say in about three months all signs of rupture were gone, and he is some boy to-day.

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Yours very truly,
T. A. McCLAIN.

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Marshall, Mich.

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Yours truly,
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